THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864 [DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE "NORTH AMERICA."

Additional Particulars of the Terrible Disaster.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS DROWNED.

HEROISM OF AN UNKNOWN DANSEUSE.

...r Incidents of the Foundering.

...sinking of the steamship *North America*, ... her voyage from New Orleans to New York, ...ith nearly two hundred of our brave soldiers on ...oard, is a catastrophe which fills the nation's ...eart with mourning. Most of the soldiers were returning home on sick leave—a few having received their discharge from the United States service. It is a sad reflection, to think that men, who for several months heroically bared their breasts to the common enemy, and suffered so much in defense of the country, should suddenly have met with a watery grave while on their return to home and kindred.

But no hope seems to be now entertained of their safety. The *North America* foundered with one hundred and ninety-seven soldier passengers on board, and no tidings has yet been given as to whether a single one of them survived the terrible catastrophe.

Surgeon E. McClintock was in charge of the soldiers while on their trip from New Orleans to New York. The descriptive lists containing all their names were lost, so that it is impossible to make public those who went down with the unfortunate vessel. It will probably be some days before these important facts can be published. Those who were positively known as having met with a watery grave, together with the saved, were mentioned in yesterday's *Herald*.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

Private Charles T. Fowler, of the 11th New York Cavalry, was one of the passengers on board of the *North America*. From him we glean some of the details connected with the catastrophe. The usual terror noticeable on occasions of this description are not here to be found. At least there is no record of such scenes up to the time the last boat left the *North America*.

On Friday, the 16th of December, the *North America* sailed from New Orleans. There were on board two hundred and three sick soldiers, twenty-six passengers and a crew consisting of forty-four. The soldiers were taken from the different hospitals in the vicinity of New Orleans, though principally from the one at Baton Rouge.

About one hundred of them belonged to the 11th and 14th New York Cavalry regiments, while the remainder were attached to various Western regiments which cannot at present be specified. The vessel was freighted with a cargo of cotton, considered to be very valuable.

For the first three days after leaving the port of New Orleans the weather was quite favorable. During this time no incidents of any description occurred to disturb the usual monotony of sea life. On the 20th, however, a strong gale sprung up from south-southwest. The sea became exceedingly rough. This sort of weather continued until the 22d, when it began to moderate. On that morning, at eleven o'clock, the vessel was reported as leaking badly.

This leak was discovered in the bow, and every exertion made to prevent it gaining, but all to no purpose. Blankets and other articles were brought from the staterooms, the crew and passengers set to work, but their efforts proved unavailing. At two o'clock a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be the barque *Mary E. Libby*. She was immediately signalled to draw near and heave-to, which signal was at once responded to.

Captain Marshman, of the *North America*, seeing that there were no hopes of saving his vessel, then gave orders to lower away the boats, so that all on board might be transferred to the *Mary E. Libby*. That gentleman stood at the side of the vessel and threatened any person attempting to enter the boats without his orders with immediate death. This had the effect of keeping perfect quiet on the decks of the *North America*, and no timidity or confusion of any description was exhibited.

So close did the *Mary E. Libby* come to the sinking vessel that they both ran into one another, but no damage of any consequence was sustained on either side. There were five ladies on board, and Captain Marshman gave orders that they should be first put on the barque.

A HEROIC INCIDENT.

Among the passengers was Miss Millie Fowler, sister of our informant. When requested to accompany the four other ladies in the boat, Miss Fowler energetically refused to do so unless allowed to bring her brother along with her. She was, therefore, compelled to remain until the second boat. This action had the result of saving her brother's life. Were it not for this incident he might not have been permitted to enter the second boat.

Miss Fowler is a native of Syracuse, in this State. She left home some weeks since, and proceeded to New Orleans, where her brother was then in hospital, suffering from chronic diarrhœa. While on his sick bed she tended him with sisterly care. When threatened with death, she stood by him to the last; and though her own life might be sacrificed, she did not shrink in watching by his side until the moment came when they were both in danger of meeting a watery grave.

On these facts being known by the saved passengers on board of the *Arago* (to which vessel they were transferred on the 23d), a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars was presented to the brave girl as a small testimonial in token of her courageous conduct.

THE "NORTH AMERICA" FOUNDERS.

Six boats, containing passengers, were safely placed on board of the barque. One of the boats, which were the purser and hospital steward, was never seen, and it is supposed that she capsized. Three hours were occupied by the last boat in reaching the *Mary E. Libby*, and then night had set in, rendering it impossible to make any further exertions at rescue.

The entire crew of the *North America*, with their captain, escaped, together with fifteen enlisted men and five lady passengers. One hundred and ninety-seven soldiers were drowned. The *Mary E. Libby* remained in the vicinity of the *North America* all night, she having remained about until an hour after midnight, when suddenly she disappeared. Next morning, at daylight, search was made for the missing vessel, but no trace of her could be found.

SCENE PREVIOUS TO THE FOUNDERING.

It is a remarkable fact that there was little or no confusion on board of the *North America* some few hours previous to her foundering; that is, while some of the passengers were being transferred to the barque. This may be accounted for from the fact that the remaining soldiers were not aware of the terrible danger which awaited them.

They firmly believed the *North America* would ride out the night, when they would be received on board of the *Mary E. Libby*. But their anticipations were doomed to be woefully dissipated, and the poor fellows met with a fearful end.

MORE INCIDENTS.

It is stated that hospital-steward R. D. Walker, who is one of those announced as lost, was to be married in this city on his return home. What a shock reads the heart of one who so fondly awaited his coming.

Purser Pettis was not the regular officer on board of the *North America*. He had been induced to go on this last trip to New Orleans as a substitute for another.

The *North America* was a new vessel, having been built at Philadelphia this year for the New York and New Orleans Steamship Company. She was a propeller of sixteen hundred and fifty tons register, built of oak and hemlock, was two hundred and thirty eight feet in length, thirty-eight feet in width, and twenty-eight feet deep. Her cylinder was fifty inches in diameter, with three feet stroke of piston.—*N. Y. Herald*.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S ORDER TO THE FLEET.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN, HAMPTON ROADS, December 10, 1864.—The chart plan of the proposed attack on the batteries of the enemy at New Inlet, mouth of Cape Fear river, will explain itself, but the order of taking position is as follows:—

It is first proposed to endeavor to paralyze the garrison by an explosion, all the vessels remaining twelve miles out from the bar, and the troops in transports twelve miles down the coast, ready to steam up and be prepared to take the works by assault, in case the latter are disabled.

At a given signal all the bar vessels will run off shore twelve miles, when the vessel with powder will go in under the forts. When the explosion takes place all the vessels will stand in shore, in the order marked on the plan.

The *New Ironsides* will steam along shore, coming from the eastward, until the flagstaff on Fort Fisher bears southwest by west half-west, and anchor (chain ready to slip) with her broadside bearing on the largest of the enemy's works, and open fire without delay. The monitors will come up astern, anchoring not more than one length apart directly in line along the shore, leaving space only for a gunboat to lie outside of them, and fire between them or over them. The *New Ironsides* and monitors will lie in not less than three and a half fathoms water, which will place them about three-fourths of a mile from Fort Fisher, and a little over a quarter of a mile from the beach.

In the meantime the large ships will lie formed in line of battle to the eastward of the ironclads, and heading parallel with the land in a south half west course in five fathoms water.

When the signal is made to "take position," the Minnesota (the sternmost vessel) will go ahead slowly and anchor about a mile from Fort Fisher, opening fire the moment she passes the New Ironsides, and anchoring so that her stern gun will fire just clear of that vessel. The Mohican will then anchor ahead of the Minnesota, Colorado ahead of the Mohican, Tuscarora ahead of Colorado, Wabash ahead of Tuscarora, Susquehanna ahead of Wabash, Brooklyn ahead of Susquehanna, Powhatan ahead of Brooklyn, Juniata ahead of Powhatan, with their cables ready to slip, and with not more than fifteen fathoms of chain, the fifteen fathom shackle inside the hawse-hole.

The Seneca, Shenandoah, Pawtuxet, Ticonderoga, Mackinaw, Mahmee, Yantic, and Kansas will take their positions between and outside the different vessels as marked on plan, anchoring with their cables ready to slip.

When the large ships and intermediate ones get fairly into position, the Nyack, Unadilla, Huron, and Pequot will take position between and outside the monitors, in the order marked on the plan, keeping up a rapid fire while the monitors are loading.

The following vessels will next take their positions as marked on the plan.

Commencing with the Fort Jackson—which vessel will anchor ahead of the Juniata, leaving a space between of three lengths—Santiago de Cuba, Tacony, Osceola, Chippewa, Sassacus, Maratanza, Rhode Island, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Montgomery, R. R. Cuyler, Quaker City, and Iosco, will pass on slowly, commencing with the rear, until they form the line marked on the plan.

The reserves of each division will form in line [as per plan] out of gunshot, ready to act as occasion may require.

This is the main plan of the battle. Circumstances may require some deviation from it; such as a partial attack (before going seriously to work), to feel the enemy's strength, all of which will be regulated by signal or by orders. Great care and coolness will be required to drop the vessels in their right places, and a too early commencement of fire on the part of those going into position may create confusion.

As we know but little about the calibre and number of Rebel guns, the vessels must concentrate their fire on the heaviest batteries; but get the range before firing rapidly. For instance, the large vessels and iron-clads concentrate on Fort Fisher, while the Vanderbilt, Fort Jackson, and the vessels in the line with the Fort Jackson, will open on the forts within their reach between Fort Fisher and the Mound.

All the reserve vessels will prepare to attack Zeek's Island Battery, by taking a position where they can enfilade it, which is when the fort bears northwest. Vessels drawing fourteen feet can go within a mile and three-quarters with perfect safety, and use their rifle guns with good effect. They can also reach the forts on Federal Point, and prevent their firing accurately on the other portions of the fleet in closer range.

All the movements of the different lines will be made by sending orders in a tug, as signals will not be seen in the smoke.

As it is desirable not to have superfluous directions, each commander will be furnished with a plan, and the matter fully discussed, and points explained at a general meeting of commanders.

Vessels in distress and finding it necessary to retire from battle will steer out southeast, extending the headmost vessels—Iosco, Quaker City, R. R. Cuyler, etc—which had better keep on southwest half south course, until they clear an eight-foot shoal (at low water) outside of them.

It is not desirable that the vessels of the squadron should show themselves to the enemy until the time comes for them to act, and they will keep off shore about twenty-five miles, or far enough not to be seen, with New Inlet bearing west, in about the latitude of 33 56, longitude 77 20—that will be the rendezvous. Commanders of divisions will assemble the vessels of their divisions, get them into line, and keep them so, each division being far enough from the other to allow them to manœuvre without interfering. When the signal is made or given to form in line of battle, every vessel will take her station in line according to the plan on the chart—the First Division forming first, and the others dropping in in order.

As only low steam will be required, those vessels that move and work handy with half their boilers will only use those on one side, keeping the boilers (on the side near the enemy) full of water and without steam, with water warm only, and ready to make steam in case of necessity.

Slow, deliberate firing is desirable; there will be smoke enough anyhow. Rapid and indiscriminate firing will amount to little or nothing. I hope no shot may be thrown away.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.
Commanding North Atlantic Squadron.

—The Ashland Manufacturing Company has nearly completed one of the finest cotton mills in New England, at Jewett City, Connecticut. The mill is designed to accommodate fifteen thousand spindles and two hundred and forty looms.

—The Providence *Journal* states that Mr. Russell Coggshall, who recently died at Newport, left $50,000 for the poor of that city, and $20,000 to the Woman's Aid Society, besides sums for other charitable purposes.

SHERIDAN.

The Late Cavalry Reconnoissance Towards Gordonsville.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH.

RETURN OF THE CAVALRY.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday, December 24.—As the fact is generally known, particularly by the enemy, that our cavalry has recently made a reconnoissance to the vicinity of Gordonsville, Orange county, there can be no harm in giving some of the details of that movement.

As I wrote yesterday upon the return of the 24 Division, General Powell, the 1st Division, now under the command of Brigadier-General Devin, returned during the day. The two divisions, under General Torbert, left camp on Monday, the 19th inst.; that night the command halted in Chester's Gap; Tuesday night at Fluck's, near Sperryville; Wednesday night on Hughe's road, near Madison Court-House; Thursday night just across the Rapidan, near Brock's ford and Jack's shop; Friday night recrossed the Rapidan and Robinson's rivers; Saturday night on Hazel river; Sunday night at White Sulpher Springs; Monday night near Paris; and on Tuesday night the 1st Division at Millwood, the 24 Division reaching their old camp that day, and the 1st yesterday, as stated above.

With the exception of a few scattering shots exchanged with guerillas, there was no firing until the command had arrived on the Rapidan, some eight miles from Gordonsville. Here was found strongly posted on the opposite bank Lomax's division of cavalry, with several pieces of artillery in position. Towards night, while the Second Division, Gen. Powell, (Colonel Capehart's Brigade on the left), was put forward to entertain the enemy on the pike and south of it, the 1st Division, Gen. Devin went to the right, near William's shop, at Kay's Ford, about two and a half miles from the pike, where the 2d Brigade, commanded by Colonel Kellogg, crossed, and by a sudden dash flanked the enemy out of their position.

With such promptness was the movement executed, and the enemy so completely taken by surprise, that they left precipitately, abandoning two pieces of artillery. It is believed that then the command could have marched into Gordonsville with but little opposition, but night coming on, no advance was made further than to secure the position attained.

The bridge across the river at Liberty Mills had been burned by the enemy, and the road had otherwise been obstructed. In crossing the river the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Thorpe had the advance, led by Lieutenant Blunt, of General Devin's staff, in this flank movement they came upon the enemy at the junction of the Madison and Gordonsville roads, near Somerset Church. In the charge a Rebel captain, surgeon, and seven non-commissioned officers and privates were captured, most of whom were left behind when the command returned. There was some fighting up to nine o'clock this night, when the firing ceased on both sides.

The following morning (Friday) the 1st Brigade, Colonel Stagg commanding, which had been guarding the cross-roads, was moved forward to where the Charlottesville and Orange road crosses the Gordonsville pike, and the 2d Brigade was thereupon ordered to advance towards Gordonsville as far as possible.

There was but little opposition until the brigade had arrived within two miles of Gordonsville, where the pike passes through Southwest Mountain. Here the road was barricaded, and the hillsides were found to be well arranged, naturally as well as artificially, for defensive operations. More than all, the works, such as they were, were occupied by infantry.

Besides the cavalry before mentioned, Kershaw's Division of infantry was developed here. After feeling the works for several hours, the command was ordered to retire. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, of the 17th Pennsylvania, behaved with distinguished gallantry, leading his men in two separate charges, one on foot and the other on horseback. Colonel Nichols, of the 9th New York, took a prominent part on the extreme right, in a flank movement.

On the return, hearing that Mosby was wounded, and at a house near by, General Gibbs, commanding Reserve Brigade, sent out a detachment of the 1st Dragoons under Captain Coppinger of General Torbert's staff, to bring him away in an ambulance. The place visited was Dorman's Mills, near Upperville, but too late. Mosby had been removed, and was dangerously wounded, according to the statements of the people residing there.

The enemy gave the 1st Division a few parting shots in Ashby's Gap, firing at least a hundred shots at the command while passing through that place. Several hundred horses and cattle were captured and driven in, but there was no systematic attempt made to capture or destroy property, save in one instance, where Captain Oliver, with the 4th New York, went out, but, getting lost in the fog, and surrounded by an invisible foe, the command did not do much damage.

Annexed will be found a list of casualties:

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA—COL. ANDERSON.

Philip Kline, B, killed	Sat Herring, comp; left near Gordonsville, mortally
Sgt Rogers, G, killed	Washington Fitz, M, arm
Albert Bingham, C, shoulder	Corp Dan Streaker, B, hip
Capt Geo W Mowry, K, hip	
Lake Brennan, H, arm	
Henry Irwin, C, arm	Corp Jacob B Hiser, B, hip
Josiah Michael I, breast	Lieut Lee, F, back mortally; left at Madison Court
Corp Jos Kroyer, C, neck	
Abraham Kilmer, C, finger	Emanuel Auburn, B, shoulder
Ed Watkins Boot	
Jacob Colczen C, killed	Corp Frank Hauser, I, head
Arndt Rogers, C, knee	

TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA MAJOR THORPE.

John Brady, A, killed	J Shoy, F, hand and arm
John Gross, D, killed	Wm Burns H, killed
A Trapp, G, hand	Corp John Rose, H wounded and missing
Sgt W S ack, G, foot	
A Coppinger, D, thigh	A Shoer, D, abdomen; left near Gordonsville, mortally
Sgt H Grimes, D, chest	
J Sabey, D, wounded in chest	Wm Shuler, D, hip and arm
Corp C Rockelow, E, ankle	H Short K, abdomen
W Phillips, F, leg	D Bird, D, missing

—The Boston *Liberator* contradicts the report that that paper and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* are to be merged on the first of January. Mr. Garrison says: "Such a union has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such conclusion has been reached. If possible, it is desirable and fitting that both journals should continue until the jubilee bell is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof."

—The shoulder straps of a Rear-Admiral, by the present regulations of the navy, are decorated with an anchor in the centre, and two stars at either end. The stripes upon the sleeves are eight in number. The straps for the Vice-Admiral will probably be decorated with an anchor and star in the centre, and star in each end, and the sleeves with nine stripes. The cap front of a Rear-Admiral is decorated with two silver starst he Vice-Admiral will probably wear three.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, December 31.

The "Florida" Case.

It is understood that the Brazilian Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Government in the *Florida* case.

Letter Delivery System.

The letter delivery system is found to work badly, and it will be gradually limited to the large cities.

New Year's Day.

New Year's Day will be kept universally here as a holiday.

Case of Commodore Wilkes.

The President's remission of a portion of the sentence of Commodore Wilkes was made in concurrence and consumation with the Secretary of the Navy, and at the time of its taking effect designated by him.

Hancock's Corps.

The first regiment in Hancock's 1st Corps will be armed with Sharpe's rifles.

Progress of Recruiting.

Returns received at the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau show the number of men raised by recruiting is larger now than at any period during the present year.

Rumors About Richmond.

It is reported on the authority of deserters that the Rebels are engaged in removing the heavy machinery from the arsenals and other public works at Richmond further South, preparatory to an evacuation of that city.

GUERILLA OUTRAGES.

LOUISVILLE, December 30.—On Saturday last Captain Samuel Taber, of the Home Guards, and his nephew, a lad of fifteen years, were surrounded at his residence by seven of Captain Pratt's Rebel gang. Taber and his nephew fired upon them from the house, killing Pratt and three of his comrades. The remainder escaped with the loss of their horses and guns.

Major John L. Shirk, Surgeon, and Captain R. M. Memberwick, Acting Brigade-Inspector of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, were murdered in the parlor of Mr. Gribsy's house, near Bardstown, Kentucky, by a party of sixteen of Magruder's guerillas.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 24th, via Havana, on the 27th instant, has arrived here. She brings no news.

THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars Concerning Moseby.

HIS WOUND NOT MORTAL.

LATEST FROM WILMINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

More of Moseby.

PARTICULARS OF HIS MORTAL WOUNDING.

FREDERICKSBURG, December 25.—The gallant Mosby received a dangerous, but not mortal wound, last Wednesday. He is in our hands, well cared for.

A raiding party of the enemy landed in Westmoreland on Monday, committed a good many depredations, and then left.

THE NATURE OF HIS WOUND.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 28.

It has been known in this city for several days past that Colonel Mosby was wounded seriously while *en route* for his command in Fauquier, on Wednesday last. The particulars, so far as reported, represent that he was attacked by a party of the enemy at a private house, whither he had repaired to avoid them, where they discovered him.

He, supposing that they would know him, commenced shooting at them, and, after killing and wounding four of the assailants, he fell, seriously wounded, the enemy having immediately returned his fire. It appears, however, that they did not recognize him, and supposing that he was mortally wounded, they left him. He is now in a safe place, and it is thought will soon be out of danger from his wound.

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS AT LIBBY PRISON.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 28.

The following Yankee commissioned officers, captured at various points, have been registered at the Libby since Sunday last:—Colonel J. S. Hanson, 37th Kentucky Mounted Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel B. G. Hutchins, New York Cavalry; Captain C. N. Degenfield, 12th Ohio Cavalry; Captain J. N. Wallace, 3d Delaware Regiment; 1st Lieutenant T. H. Trippins, 2d New York Mounted Rifles; 1st Lieutenant James Evans, 97th New York; L. A. Cowick, Surgeon-in-Chief of the 4th Cavalry Division Sheridan's Army of the Valley.

In addition to the above, fifty Yankee privates were registered.

WILMINGTON.

TELEGRAMS TO THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WILMINGTON, December 24.—The enemy's fleet drew up in line of battle in front of Fort Fisher, and opened on the fort at half-past one o'clock, P. M., to-day.

The *Ironsides* came first, and fifty others followed, it is reported. Several monitors and other iron-clads are among them. The fight is still progressing at three o'clock.

WILMINGTON, December 26.—Our line of communication with Fort Fisher has been re-opened. One two or three assaults have been made on the fort, and all were repulsed with loss to the enemy.

The fight appears to be still going on.

The enemy are believed to be retreating.

There is no cause for excitement or apprehension.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 27.—General Bragg telegraphs from below that he has re-opened communication with Fort Fisher, and that there is no occasion for alarm or excitement.

The enemy landed with only three days' rations.

Two feeble assaults by the enemy's vessels were made last night.

There is but little firing on Fort Fisher to-day. The fleet is reported to have hauled off.

Weitzel's negro division forms part of the enemy's force on the North Carolina coast.

Four of the enemy's vessels have certainly been disabled on the Roanoke river.

Prisoners admit a loss of three gunboats on the Roanoke.

WILMINGTON, December 27.—The situation is unchanged.

Communication open to Fort Fisher by land and water.

The enemy still hold their position on the beach, under cover of their fleet.

The attack on Fort Fisher has not been renewed. The fort is uninjured.

Our loss of men under fifty. The Federals suffered much.

Everything looks well.

WILMINGTON, December 27.—General Bragg telegraphs from below that the enemy have abandoned their position above Fort Fisher and re-embarked.

Our troops and officers behaved well throughout. The enemy has been defeated at all points.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO HAVE BEEN RESUMED AT WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 28.

All that is known of affairs near Wilmington is contained in our telegraphic despatches from that point. A very false idea of the geography of the coast appears to prevail with some contemporary journals, and a great deal more importance has been attached by them to the landing effected by the enemy near Fort Fisher than the matter deserved.

The exchange of prisoners is about to be resumed at Wilmington. It is singular that the enemy has been allowed to choose every port they are about to attack as the point of exchange. But with the Commissioner of the Confederate States they have always appeared to do as they pleased.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.*]

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 36. Noon, 37. One P. M., 37. Wind N. by W.

THE NEW YEAR.—The year is very near its close. But one sunset more lies between it and the dark gate out of which it will pass into oblivion. Then the purple dawn of a new year will break upon us—a hale and lusty traveller, with wallet upon his back and the light of morning on his young face, will appear upon the highway of Time, treading with buoyant feet where the wan old pilgrim, now so near his end, has gone before, leaning tremblingly upon his broken staff. The days and years pass more swiftly than we think; and with all our clutching at their robes, we cannot stay their progress.

It seems but yesterday that the brave year 1864 came knocking at our doors; its bright face beaming kindly salutations; but pausing a moment now in life's busy round to look about us, behold! this brave year is bowed and broken, the snowdrifts of age lying upon its furrowed forehead, and the light almost faded from its sunken eyes. And what, since it came and has passed away with noiseless footfall, have we been doing? in what have we grown better and stronger? what story of triumphs won or victories shamelessly lost will it bear of us to the Assize whither it is summoned? What record has it left in our lives? what memories, when it has gone forever, will it leave in our hearts?

Have its spring smiles and summer rains grown flowers there that shall bloom through all coming years, or nourished only pestilential growths? Does it leave there affections purified and matured, with Hope still undimmed, and Joy still vocal with psalms? Happy they, upon whose lives the year in going has left no shadow; who, seeing it pass into the night that is starless and eternal, can say, "It was unto us a year of faithful performance, and we fear not to meet the record it may write among the stars."

FUEL SAVING SOCIETY.—This institution has commenced its good work for the season. The Fuel Saving Society was established in the year 1821, and received its act of incorporation in the year 1837. Since its commencement it has been going on with varying success, but on the whole progressing within the last ten years rapidly. The object especially which prompted the organization was that of assisting the industrious poor to purchase their winter wood at less rates than were charged by dealers when winter came. The Society bought wood in the warm season at summer rates, and furnished it to those who were entitled to it at the original cost. The residuary entitled themselves to the fuel by paying in the spring and summer such small sums from their earnings as they could well spare, the amounts so paid being placed to their credit in pass-books furnished them.

The attention of the Society at the present time is directed to the purchase of coal instead of wood, and as there is not so great a difference between summer and winter prices, the article is contracted for in the fall, and furnished to depositors at fifty cents per ton below the contract price. It can scarcely be said that this Society is based upon charity. Its chief object is to assist the poor to help themselves, in teaching them habits of care, industry, and economy, by giving them a direct object and a certain return for it. The Society has done an immense amount of good, and its usefulness is steadily increasing. It has claims that should arrest the attention of the industrial classes. A small amount paid weekly during the spring and summer will insure a happy return for the investment at the most inclement season of the year.

STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning Edward Burgess was arraigned before Alderman Miller, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, upon the charge of having stabbed Michael Riley. The latter received a severe and dangerous wound with a knife in the stomach. Burgess was held to answer.

WHAT WE EAT.—The number of beeves, sheep, swine, and cows sold at the Philadelphia Drove Yard during 1864, and slaughtered in this city, is as follows:—Beeves, 100,479; sheep, 302,275; hogs, 135,975; cows, 857; making a grand total of 567,300 head in a population of over 600,000.

DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH WIRES.—The telegraph wires between this city and New York have been deranged by the storm. It is supposed that the wires have been so burdened with sleet as to cause them to break down.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.—The new City Councils will organize on Monday morning next, New Year's Day. Dr. Usher, of the Twenty-third Ward, will retire; also, Messrs. Gwinodo, Weaver, Paulin, Barren, Baird, Crockeel, and others.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—About 12 o'clock last night, Mr. John Specht, tavern-keeper at Washington lane and Ridge avenue, was assaulted and robbed of a gold watch and chain, by two men in his bar-room.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—The City Treasurer will commence paying the interest on the city debt on and after Monday next. He will also redeem loans maturing on and after the 2d of January.

PRIZE COTTON.—The cargo of the prize steamer *Lillian*, consisting of 137 bales of cotton, most of it in a damaged state, took place yesterday. It brought from 85 cents to $1·10½ per pound.

AN IMPROVEMENT: PREVENTATIVE AND REMEDY.—A few days since one of the steam-cars on the most popular of our roads was filled to suffocation with the fumes of sulphur, all the windows were raised, and the chilly draughts of a rainy day fanned the heated persons of the occupants. Suddenly, an old gentleman who had been most afflicted with spasmodic gaspings sprang up, thrust his hands into his pockets, and drew out to our astonished gaze three boxes of lucifer matches, all in a state of active ignition. The life of the holder of these unisences, the health of all the passengers, were thus endangered, and the car made disagreeable for over an hour.

This can be prevented. The introduction of the patented matches so generally in use in Great Britain has just been effected, and our people are now provided with a match which will only ignite when struck against a chemically prepared plate attached to the box. They contain no sulphur or phosphorus, and can be used with safety, comfort, and economy. The introduction of them into our land is one of the greatest blessings in domestic economy; and not only the housekeepers, but also all "lovers of the weed," will hail with joy the arrival of the "Universal Safety Match." They have long been in use in Great Britain and the Continent, and in most of the countries of Europe they are the only form of match allowed by law. In their manufacture the frightful fumes of life and terrible attacks of necrosis, or loss of lower jaw, resulting from inhaling the fumes of sulphur or phosphorus, in the safety-match, are all avoided. No poisonous substance is allowed in the formation. Chemistry has lent her art to perfect the little instrument, so trifling in its appearance, so terrible in its influence. The British Government, in order to testify their high opinion of the invention, allowed them to be used in the International Exhibition, where property to the amount of millions of dollars was lying around. An invention has seldom come to us more strongly indorsed. All Europe acknowledges its efficiency, and we doubt not that America, that most progressive of lands, will at once seize on the invention and appropriate it to her use. Let every family buy a box, try their efficiency, and judge for themselves. Mr. George G. Evans, No. 630 Chesnut street, is the General Agent for Pennsylvania.

WATCH MEETING.—The bad weather will not present a full attendance at the watch meetings to-night. They are always visited by solemn throngs and animated with impressive scenes. To-night they will probably be of more than ordinary interest and solemnity, because they will usher the first day of the week with the first day of another year, and because we have so much to remember and be grateful for, to anticipate and exult in. Let all who love to witness religious fervor, even if they do not possess it, be on hand.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Patick O'Rourke has been arrested and held in the sum of $800, by Alderman Cloud, to answer the charge of being implicated in the recent riot at the Richmond coal wharves. The defendant, it is alleged, was present during the row, and offered to bet one hundred dollars that his son could whip "any man of his weight and size in the crowd."

RESIGNED.—We learn that William M. Ball, Esq., Commissioner of the Board of Enrolment of the second draft district, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of War, in consequence of having been appointed Solicitor to the newly elected Tax Receiver, Charles O'Neill, Esq. Mr. Ball's resignation takes effect from the first of January.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, December 31.

The Stock Market is dull and steady this morning, with the exception of Coal Oil shares, which are active at about former rates. Government Bonds are rather quiet, with sales of 5-20s at 108½; 6s of 1881 at 109½, coupons off; 10-40s at 101½; and new 7·30s at 99½; New City 6s are selling at 99.

Railroad shares are inactive.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is little or nothing doing.

Bank shares are firmly held.

Canal stocks continue dull.

Coal Oil stocks are active, but prices are irregular. Atlas sold at 2½; Corn Planter, 7½; Caldwald, 7½; Mingo, 4½; Dalzell, 9½; Olmstead, 2½; Perry, 4½; St. Nicholas, 4½; Hibbard, 2 1-16; Excelsior, 1½; and Cherry Run, 31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 31.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers. No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS

100 sh St. Nicholas...c	4¾	100 sh Oil Ck & Ch R...	4 31
500 sh Walnut Is.....c	2·00		

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U S 5-20s.....	108⅝	250 sh Caldwell.....	7½
$5,000 U S 6s '81.....	109½	25 sh Olmstead.....	2¾
$3,000 U S 10-40s...reg	101½	200 sh Oil Ck & Ch R...	4 31
$150 U S 7·30s.....	99¾	200 sh do.....s5	4 32
$2,500 City 6s.....	99	100 sh do.....b30	4 31
$2,000 do RR....	99	100 sh do.....b30	4 32
$6,400 do new....	99	250 sh Dalzell Oil....	9¾
$1,000 do new....	99¾	200 sh do.....b30	9¾
$2,000 C & Am b'ds 6s..31.101		50 sh Perry Oil.....	4½
$7,000 Phila & Erie 6s..b3		50 sh Lyndon Oil.....	2
100 sh Atlas.....	2½	950 sh St. Nicholas...	4¾
500 sh do.....	2·16	200 sh Tarr Homestead	4½
100 sh Corn Plant.....	7	50 sh Hibbard.....b1	2 1-16
100 sh Excelsior.....	1·60	50 sh Far & Mer Bk	63
200 sh do.....	1½	2 sh Manu & Mech Bk	33
100 sh Mingo.....	4¾	400 sh Susq Canal.....	15
600 sh do.....	4½	50 sh Cam & Am.....	149¾
400 sh do.....b30	4¾	100 sh Reading....c&p	37¾
400 sh do.....b30	4½		

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Big Mountain Coal	6	8½	Hibbard	2	2¾
Butler Coal	11½	..	Hyde Farm	4¾	..
Clinton Coal	..	1½	Irwine Oil	10¾	11
Connecticut	⅝	¾	Keystone Oil	1⅞	1⅝
Diamond Coal	19½	..	Keenzer	1⅞	..
Dalzell Oil	9¾	10	Maple Shade	1½	..
Green Mt. Coal	4½	4¾	McElhinnie Oil	8¾	9
Monocacy Iron	10¾	..	Mineral Oil	2½	2¾
N Y & Mid. Coal	9	9½	Mingo	4¾	..
N. Carbondale	2	..	McKibbony	5¾	5⅝
New Creek	1	1¼	Mc Clintock's	1	1⅛
Swatara	6½	..	Noble & Delamater	10	10¾
Atlantic	2 5-16	..	Oil Creek	7⅜	..
Allegheny & Tuscr	1	1½	Oleanic Oil	1 1-16	1⅛
Big Tank	2½	..	Olmstead Oil	2⅞	..
Brannon Island	1¾	2	Penney vania Pet	..	2
Bruner	1¾	1⅞	Perry Oil	4½	..
Bull Creek	3¾	3⅞	Pope Farm Oil	..	..
Briggs	4¾	4⅞	Petroleum Centre	3⅝	3¾
Continental	2⅜	2½	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1⅞
Crescent City	2⅜	2½	Revenue	..	..
Curtin	14	15	Roberts Oil	..	2
Corn Planter	7	..	Rock Oil	4 1-16	4⅛
Caldwell	7½	..	Rathbone	..	2
Cow Creek	1⅝	2 1-16	Sherman	1¾	1·80
Cherry Run	25¾	30	Seneca Oil	6	6¼
Dunkard Oil	¾	1	Story Farm	2¾	2¾
Dunkard Crk Oil	..	1½	Schuyl & Oil Creek	1⅝	2
Demmore	7	7½	St. Nicholas	4¾	..
Dalzell Oil	8¾	..	Story Centre	3	..
Excelsior Oil	1·60	..	Sunbury	..	2
Egbert	3·04	4	Tarr Farm	2¾	2¾
Eldorado	1	2	Tarr Homestead	4¾	..
Farrell	..	2	Union Petroleum	1 1-16	2¼
Great Western	2	..	Upper Economy	1 1-16	..
Germania	1¾	1 5-16	Venango Oil	..	1
Globe Oil	1 3-16	1 3-8	Walnut Island	2·60	..
Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1¾	Watson	..	2

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 37 S. Third street, second story:—

10 A. M.	226⅛	12 M.	225
11 A. M.	225	1 P.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

STONEMAN AND BURBRIDGE.

The War in Southwestern Virginia—Stoneman at Nashville—His Account of the Great Raid—Defeat of the Rebel Gen. Vaughan—Breckinridge Driven into North Carolina—Immense Captures of Ammunition, Horses, and Mules—Four Rebel Printing Presses Seized—They are Sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas Present—Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine Prisoners Captured—East Tennessee Free from Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—Major-General STONEMAN, who arrived in this city last night from his great raid in East Tennessee and West Virginia, furnishes the following account of his expedition:—

The force consisted of BURBRIDGE'S troops and GILLEM'S East Tennessee troops, all under the command of Major-General STONEMAN. They left Knoxville on December 18th, and the movement was not discovered by the Rebels until after three days. At Kingsport Jonxs' command was attacked, consisting of about five hundred of MORGAN'S old command. The force was killed, scattered and captured.

Next the Rebel force of VAUGHN was discovered at Papertown, near Bristol, trying to effect a junction with BRECKINRIDGE'S force at Saltville. Our forces pursued him to Marion, where an engagement ensued, resulting in a loss to the Rebels of all their force and artillery except about 200, who retreated towards Lynchburg, Va.

BRECKINRIDGE'S command had followed General STONEMAN, with the forces of GATTNER, CROSBY and WITHERS and the balance of DUKE'S command, who had been on the frontier of Kentucky waiting to co-operate with the cavalry.

General STONEMAN attacked this force at Marion, and drove them over the mountains into North Carolina. His command then attacked the salt works, which were defended by about seven hundred men, who were either captured or dispersed. The loss by this raid to the Rebels is immense. All the railroad bridges from New River, Virginia, to the Tennessee line, are destroyed. Thirteen railroad trains, with locomotives, several trains and extra cars without engines were captured and destroyed.

All the depots or supplies in Southwestern Virginia, railroad depots, all the foundries, mills, factories, storehouses, wagons and ambulance trains, and turnpike bridges were destroyed. In addition, we captured twenty-five hundred rounds of artillery ammunition, two thousand pack saddles, and a large amount of harness, a great quantity of small arms, two thousand horses, and one thousand mules. Among the captures were two Rebel editors and four Secession printing presses. The latter were sent to Parson BROWNLOW as a Christmas present.

The severest losses to the Rebels were the destruction of the salt works at Saltville, and the lead works at Leadville. Both were rendered valueless. Our losses were very small, not exceeding 2000 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Col. BOYLE, of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. Our captured Rebel prisoners amount to 24 officers and 845 men.

East Tennessee is now free from any body of Rebels, and Kentucky is not infested by Confederates.

General STONEMAN held the Rebel telegraph line for eighteen hours, during which time he discovered all their plans and movements.

Diplomatic Correspondence on the "Florida" Seizure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

It appears from official correspondence that on the 11th of November Secretary SEWARD wrote to Minister WEBB that this Government had just heard of the capture of the *Florida* by the *Wachusett*, at Bahia, and of the consequent hostilities adopted by the Brazilian forces in that port, and that in this stage of the matter the President thought it proper that Mr. WEBB should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that we are not indisposed to examine the subject on its merits carefully, and to consider whatever question may arise out of it, in a becoming and friendly spirit, if that spirit should be adopted by his Imperial Majesty's Government.

On the 15th of December Mr. BARROSA, *charge d' affaires ad interim*, addressed Secretary SEWARD a letter in reference to the seizure of the *Florida*, calling it an act of the most transcendent gravity, which involved a manifest violation of the territorial jurisdiction of the empire, and an offense to its honor and sovereignty. He enters into the particulars of the seizure, and concludes by saying, "On this occasion, remembering the United States whose antecedents are well known, and noted in history by the energetic defense of and respect for neutral rights. Of these unshaken principles the undersigned cannot consider the event which occurred at Bahia otherwise than as the individual act of the Commander of the *Wachusett* not authorized or approved by his Government, and that it will consequently give to the Government of his Majesty the Emperor, the explanations and reparations which, in conformity with international laws, are due to a power when maintains friendly and pacific relations with the United States.

"The just reclamation of the Imperial Government being thus presented, the undersigned awaits the reply of the Hon. Mr. SEWARD, and fully confiding in his exalted wisdom and in the justice of the Government of the United States, he has not even for a moment doubted but that it will be as satisfactory as the incontestible right which aids the empire, and the vast gravity of the offense which was done to it may require."

Secretary SEWARD, in his reply, says:—"Jealousy of foreign intervention in every form, and absolute non-intervention in the domestic affairs of foreign nations, are cardinal principles in the policy of the United States. You have therefore justly expected that the President would disavow and regret the proceedings at Bahia. He will suspend Captain COLLINS, and direct him to appear before a Court-Martial.

"The Consul at Bahia admits that he advised and invited the capture, and was active in the proceedings. He will, therefore, be dismissed. The flag of Brazil will receive from the United States Navy the honor customary in the intercourse of friendly maritime powers. It is not to be understood, however, that this Government admits or gives credit to the charges of falsehood, treachery and deception which are brought against the Captain and the Consul.

"These charges are denied on the authority of the officers accused, and the Secretary also takes occasion to say that his Government disallows the assumption that the insurgents of this country are a lawful naval belligerent, and, on the contrary, it maintains that the ascription of that character by the Government of Brazil to insurgent citizens of the United States who have hitherto been and who are still destitute of naval forces, ports and coasts is an act of intervention, in derogation of the laws of nations, and unfriendly and wrongful as it is manifestly injurious to the United States."

After further remarks, he says:—"It does not, however, belong to the captains of ships-of-war of the United States, or to the commanders of their armies, or to their consuls residing in foreign ports, acting without the authority of Congress and without even Executive direction, and choosing their own time, manner and occasion, to assert the rights and redress the wrongs of the country. This power can be lawfully exercised only by the Government of the United States.

"Although the crew were enemies of the United States, and, as they contend, enemies of the human race, yet the offenders were nevertheless unlawfully brought into the custody of this Government, and therefore they could not lawfully be subjected here to the punishment which they deserved, nor could they, being enemies, be allowed to enjoy the protection of the United States. They will therefore be set at liberty to seek a refuge wherever they may find it, with the hazard of recapture when beyond the jurisdiction of this Government.

The entire correspondence will never be officially promulgated.

—A member of General Meade's staff recently saw a ragged boy with an uncommon large muffler about his neck. He asked what was the matter with him, and he replied that he had got the itch. The officer investigated, and found important despatches to General Lee.

General Thomas at Pulaski—Hood not yet Across the Tennessee—Our Gun-boats Shelling His Pontoons—Granger and Steadman on His Right.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.—The first train through from Chattanooga arrived here this evening. The railroad communication will now be regularly kept up.

General THOMAS' head-quarters were at Pulaski last night. Our advance was closely following HOOD, who, it is believed, is trying to cross the Tennessee River. GRANGER and STEADMAN are on his right, and the gun-boats are shelling his pontoons, which he has as yet been unable to cross upon.

The river is very low and is falling slowly. There has been a steady rain all this evening.

Discharge of the Columbia Co. Conspirators

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30 1864.—By the following orders it will be seen that STOTT E. COLLEY and DANIEL MCHENRY, two Columbia county prisoners, have been discharged. At the closing of the case, some weeks ago, your correspondent reported the acquittal of DANIEL MCHENRY:—

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec 28, 1864.—Special Orders No. 311.—Extracts—7.—STOTT E. COLLEY, a citizen of Columbia county, Pa., having been acquitted before a Military Commission now sitting in Harrisburg, Pa., will be released from arrest.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

The Military Commission now in session in Harrisburg, Pa., having acquitted DANIEL MCHENRY, a citizen of Columbia county, Pa., the commanding officer at Harrisburg will forward him under proper guard to Head-quarters Board of Enrollment, Fourteenth District, Pennsylvania, at Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, as a drafted man. By command of Major-General CADWALADER.

JNO. G. SCHULTZE, A. A. G.

To Capt. H. L. JOHNSON, Judge Advocate.

—The man who smoked in bed on his wedding night, was sarcastically informed by his bride that "no gentleman ever lighted his cigar at the torch of Hymen."—*Exchange.*

—It may not be generally known that those familiar lines,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage," &c.,

had their origin in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. They were written in 1791 for an exhibition, by David Everett, of that town, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. They were first spoken by Ephraim H. Farrar, youngest son of Rev. Stephen Farrar, first minister of New Ipswich. At the centennial celebration, in 1850, Mr. Farrar, then an aged man, was called on for a speech, and rising, simply repeated two lines,

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage,"

which caused considerable merriment among the audience.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer will pay the interest on City Loans, due January 1, on and after January 2, 1865.
HENRY BUMM,
12-26-6t City Treasurer.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864.
An Adjourned Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, January 6th, at 8 o'clock P. M., to receive and act on the Report of the Committee on By-laws.
Tickets, admitting members only, can be obtained from Mr. C. R. Whipple, Assistant Secretary, at the League House.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12-28-11-6 Secretary.

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the ROSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 N. FRONT Street.
WM. MCCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WEAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-19

DIVIDEND.
The Directors of the "BUCHANAN ROYALTY" OIL COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable free of tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 148 S. FOURTH Street, on and after January 2, 1865.
Transfer books will be closed from December 30 to January 2.
WILLIAM S. LANE, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1864. 12-17-21-24-30

BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the Burning Spring Oil Company, will be held at the office of J. C. Fryer,
No. 113 CHESNUT STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING,
January 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE O. EVANS,
12-28-6t President.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLAS OIL COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 cents per share), out of the net earnings of the Company for the months of November and December, payable clear of State tax, on and after January 10, 1865.
Transfer Books close on January 3, at 3 P. M., and open January 11, 1865.
Stockholders who have not called for their certificates, are requested to do so prior to closing of the books.
12-29-6t G. W. WILDBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EL DORADO OIL Company, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the Company, clear of State tax, payable on and after the 5th January next, 1865.
Transfer books close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 6th proximo.
The dividends of this Company will hereafter be made payable quarterly, in accordance with a resolution of the Board adopted this day.
B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1864. 12-29 2t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1864.
NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.
The City Treasurer is prepared to pay loans maturing January 1, 1865, and the holders thereof are requested to present them at this office on and after the 2d day of January.
HENRY BUMM,
12-24-6t City Treasurer.

MEMORIAL
OF
THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR
FOR THE
U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1864.
BY CHARLES J. STILLE.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,
December 15, 1864.
To the Members of the Various Committees of the Great Central Fair:—
The SANITARY COMMISSION begs to announce that the "HISTORY OF THE FAIR," prepared by Mr. STILLE, at the request of the Executive Committee, is now ready for delivery. It forms a very elegant quarto volume of more than two hundred pages; is printed on the finest paper at the "Caxton Press" of Messrs. Sherman & Co., and is illustrated with photographs of some of the more interesting objects of the Exhibition. It contains an account of the origin and progress of the Fair; a description of the different Departments; a statement of the financial result; a full list of all the Committees, etc., etc.
As this work is designed primarily for the members of the various Committees, and a limited edition only has been printed, it has been thought best to place it in charge of Mr. JAMES R. SIMON, as special agent for its delivery.
Those who desire copies will please call on or address at No. 58 S. SIXTH Street, second story.
Mr. SIMON will call upon those who may not be able to communicate with him.
N. B.—Will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. 12-17

NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from gunboats, chaplains, and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians,

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUNBOAT LIBRARIES,

of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays. It is but a small matter for each parcel asser of holiday gifts for friends, at home to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their book-cases and send them thus, where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best." The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel, marked CAMP LIBRARY, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to

GEORGE H. STUART,
Chairman Christian Commission,
12-16-tjal No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now on hand a very large stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—
Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE,
also on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Castors,
Dinner Castors,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks.

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-tf2-31

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.
Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.
My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.
Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash prices.
12-6-1m ALSO,
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear-Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Dia. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought, 11-19-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

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Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

SKETCH OF THE REBEL GUERILLA MOSEBY.

It will be seen from the extracts from Rebel papers, that the rumor of the wounding of Moseby, which we published a few days ago, proves to be true. Like Morgan, Anderson, and other guerillas of like character, Moseby has met with a dog's death. His career, like theirs, has been short and inglorious. He added nothing to the cause of the Rebellion be his conquests. He has only served to disgrace the country and degrade the profession of arms.

John Singleton Moseby was born in Virginia, in 1832. Nothing is known of his youthful career. His early achievements in the war were of an insignificant character. His operations during the winters of 1862-63, in harassing our troops encamped near Fredericksburg, were approved by General Lee in an official report of the winter's operations of his army. In consequence of these services Lieutenant Moseby was promoted a major. In March, 1863, he captured General Stoughton, at Fairfax Court House, and gained his first notoriety at the North. In the ensuing August he attacked the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry at Coyle's tavern, near Fairfax, Va., and received a painful wound. He was unable to resume active duty until January, 1864, when (January 10) he was repulsed in an attack made upon one of our camps at London Heights, Va. On February 13, 1864, he ambushed a small force under Captain Reid, near Drancsville, killing and wounding twenty of our men. He was some months after (August 29) again wounded, and remained idle until October 6, 1864, when he again made himself famous among the Rebels by an attack on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at New Creek, Va., for which achievement, on Lee's recommendation, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. On October 11 his camp near Piedmont, Va., was surprised by Colonel Gansevoort, of the 13th New York Cavalry, and his force dispersed.

During the campaign in the Valley, between Sheridan and Early, Moseby figured extensively. November 1 he was routed near Salem. On the 21st of the same month he attacked a cavalry escort near Manchester, and was again wounded. December 1 he was in Richmond, nursing his wounds and begging for promotion. This came on December 10, and he was recognized by the Rebel Government as a full colonel in its army. The particulars of his killing are given in the Rebel accounts.

The following intercepted Rebel letter will give some idea of the habits of the man and of his mode of warfare:—

PARIS, Virginia, November 28.—The command of which Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Moseby is the recognized leader is divided into six parts, respectively commanded as follows:—Captain D. Richards, Captain Mountjoy, Captain William Chapman, Captain Samuel Chapman, Captain Peter Franklin, Lieutenant Hatcher. The whole force is recognized as a battalion. Willie Moseby, a pleasing young man of about twenty summers, and a brother of John S. Moseby, is adjutant of the battalion. Willie does not go on raids. Lieutenant Walter Franklin is the present commissary of the battalion. An officer "familiarly styled" Major Hibbs is said to be the quartermaster. Lieutenant John Russell is Moseby's main scout for the valley.

Moseby, when out upon a raid, wears his uniform—the stars upon the collar of his coat and a gold lace braid upon the sides of his pantaloons. He swears a great deal, and does not, as a generality, treat his men kindly. At Holland's factory is where Moseby generally stays himself. He boards at Dick Buckner's. His wife also boards here. She is a middle-aged woman, and rather handsome. Moseby is with her often.

He always carries a small pewter whistle with him for signaling. It is fastened to a guard placed around his neck. When his men are concealed in the bushes a low whistle is given to "make ready," and a keen whistle to "charge." He lately received a battle flag and bugle, and the report is his command will go into Early's regular cavalry service during the winter. He is well off for greenbacks since he captured those paymasters on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad line. When the plunder secured on that occasion came to be divided up every officer and man who assisted got $1922 50.

A good deal of this money you have already got back. I will tell you how. Old men and women, residents in the neighborhood of Upperville, who have gone within your lines and taken the oath of allegiance, have been sent by Moseby and many of his men to Berlin to purchase goods, such as hats, etc., and have paid for these in the captured greenbacks and got the goods out to the battalion.

Moseby has a sutler who goes quite often to Alexandria to buy goods for his command. He is an Irishman by birth. He has brought out, among other goods, white hats, with long black plumes attached.

Moseby rides a blooded sorrel, and sometimes a big bay. The sorrel is the swiftest animal in either army. He does not drink any whisky. He does not allow any of his men to drink whisky. He sent two men off into the regular service for being intoxicated on inspection.

An order from a Federal general reached Captain Mountjoy at Berryville. The order is in relation to the Winchester Railroad. Mountjoy read the order to his men, laughed over it, and put in his pocket with the remark that he would show it to the colonel. The order reached him last Sunday morning. He was surprised about noon of that day. I do not think Moseby will interfere with the railroad, out of regard to the property of the citizens living adjacent to it.

Moseby's command is not liked by the soldiers of the regular Confederate service, but both Moseby and his men stand high at Richmond. They are armed only with pistols. All of Moseby's men have their regular boarding-houses among the farmers. Two and three of them not unfrequently board at one house. When the Federal scouting parties come along, the Confederates take to the mountains. During the time that General Augur and his troops were upon the Piedmont Railroad line, the Confederates of Moseby's command spent most of their time in the mountains.

REBEL PRISONERS.—No effort will be made to exchange the prisoners captured by General Thomas south of Nashville. General Hoffman has ordered that the captives be transported to prisons North, and there placed in confinement. They have been detained in Nashville, in order to give the authorities time to enlarge prisons North, and make preparations for their reception. The arrangements have been perfected, and the Rebel prisoners will again be started northward. Several thousand are still at Nashville.

—The report of Chief Engineer King, upon the navy yards of Europe, was sent to the House on Thursday. He describes at much length the vast depots, docks, and nautical constructions of England and upon the Continent, and concludes by saying that we have no such dock-yards as are found in England or France, nor such a collection of iron ship building yards as there are in Great Britain. The best of our private yards could not construct one such vessel as the British frigate *Achilles* within three or four years. On account of our low tides, as compared with those of Europe, we need wharf room instead of basins, which are the most expensive of all European dock-yard constructions. Of those there are on the Mersey alone eight docks of upward of four hundred feet in length; seven of five hundred, and two of seven hundred and fifty—the latter capable of taking in two vessels at once. The interesting fact to ship-building men is stated that, in the estimation of British engineers, fifty per cent is saved over what was expended in construction twelve years ago by present improved systems of building, separately and collectively—the proper adaptation and distribution of machinery, tools, and appliances, and the conveniences within and without the docks, building slips and buildings.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—A professor of natural history named Walker writes to the English papers that the Channel Islands are gradually sinking into the sea.

—A pair of swans let by made a voyage from Scilly to the Land's End, swimming on the Atlantic, a distance of thirty miles.

—A company for deep sea fishing, with the aid of the electric light, has just been founded at Dunkirk.

—The chimpanzee in the Zoological Garden in Regent's Park, London, has died. Like fashionable American clergymen who wish to go to Europe, he was afflicted with bronchitis.

—There have been between three and four thousand earthquakes during the present century, of which one hundred and ten took place in Great Britain and Ireland.

—Earl Spencer has offered to the people of London, gratis, for a public park, a portion of Wimbledon Common, including seven hundred acres, and worth £70,000.

—A lineal descendant of Martin Luther has been in Germany lately to get his family from Schonbeck, to take them to this country, where he is a chaplain in a Federal regiment.

—Two hundred and seventy-two million of eggs have been imported into England in the nine months of the year ending the 30th of September.

—An extraordinary meteor was observed at Leeds last month. It appeared first in the form of a flash of lightning from the west, and instantly burst like a ball of blue fire, illuminating the whole district.

—The Duke of Somerset has given to Captain Coles permission to construct an entirely new ship on his cupola principle, and thus a satisfactory conclusion will probably be arrived at in about eighteen months from this time.

—It is said that petroleum is likely to put a stop, in a great measure, to the manufacture of olive oil in Italy—at least the portion used for lubricating, illuminating, and household and manufacturing purposes.

—A priest of Noto, in Sicily, of the name of Giardino, has just been arrested at Naples on a charge of having in 1860 stabbed a monk to death at the moment he was descending from the altar, after saying mass.

—Not fewer than six churches are at the present moment in course of erection in Paris—namely, at Montfouge, at Menilmontant, in the Boulevard des Invalides, and the churches of Ste. Augustine, the Trinity, and St. Ambroise.

—The contributions to the Peter Pence Fund at Rome produce less and less. At the commencement the produce was about 3000 Roman crowns a month; it afterwards fell to 2000, and goes on decreasing. November only gave 700, including offerings from Tuscany.

—The arrangements to holding an international exhibition at Dublin next year are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The Queen has formally expressed a hope that the undertaking, which is to enjoy her patronage, may result successfully.

—The Infant Don Henriquez, who had been sentenced to be kept in forced residence at the Canary Islands, for an insulting letter to the Queen of Spain, had escaped from his escort at Alicante, and found means to quit Spain. He is expected in Paris or London.

—The dwelling-house of Melancthon, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has just been purchased by the Evangelical congregation of that village. It is intended to devote the house, for the future, to the purpose of an institution for the maintenance and education of poor orphan children of parents of evangelical faith who are natives of, or residents in, that part of Baden.

—A pretty kettle of fish lately visited the Irish coast. It included a white seal, two and a half yards long, caught on Dalky Island; two immense whales, seen off Kilkee; and a blue shark, about seven feet long, and, judging from the rows of teeth, nearly three years old, captured in a herring net off Bray. On being opened a dozen young fish were found in the shark's interior.

—At St. Maurice, near Lake Geneva, lately, a boy who had been sent on to the mountains with two goats in a tether, to allow them to graze, was afterwards found lying on the ground strangled, with the cord around his neck. It is supposed that he had fastened the cord in that manner in play, and that the goats having run away with him, he fell, and was unable to extricate himself.

—The financial position of Turkey, as shown in the official report of income and expenditure of the past year, is now in a far more healthy state than it has been for many years past. The great increase in the production of cotton, as well as in trade generally, together with a more useful currency, have produced not only greater confidence amongst the commercial and agricultural classes, but likewise a considerable addition to the revenue.

—The statue of Hercules, found at Rome, does not progress very rapidly towards its restoration. It is at present reclining on a green table in a large room, where the process of drying it goes on, the metal being saturated with damp, in consequence of having been so many ages in the water. A pan of charcoal is inserted into the hero's head every morning, and communicates a general warmth to his whole bronze body.

—A Spanish paper states that Madame Salvi, a rope-dancer, who has recently been performing with great success at Bilbos and other towns in Spain, met with a sad accident last week at Burgos. After walking along a tight rope thirty feet from the ground, with a cannon ball attached to each leg, she lost her balance when in the act of turning to repeat the feat, and fell with great violence into the orchestra, her head striking against a music-stand. Though she received two contusions she was not seriously hurt, and will soon resume her performances.

—The Danish Government is busy in organizing its army and administration. The dismissed officials of the Duchies are sending in their claims for pensions, the army is placed upon its former peace footing, the general command is suppressed, and General Steinemann, who commanded the army at Duppel and Alsen is now at the head of the 2d Division. The Danish ministers at Vienna and Frankfort have been relieved of their duties. King Christian has announced his intention to visit Jutland, and has earnestly requested the inhabitants to incur no expenditure upon his reception.

—A novel method of killing whales is by the screw of a steamer. When the steamer *Moris* was entering the Straits of Messina on the 12th of October, a strong shock was felt by all on board, and a most unusual agitation was noticed in the water near the screw. The engines having been stopped and a boat lowered, it was found that a whale had got entangled with the screw, which had inflicted a deep and mortal wound just behind the head. With some difficulty the dead monster was extricated and hoisted on deck, when it was found to measure twenty-one feet four inches in length, with a maximum girth of thirteen feet nine inches.

—The perils of diligence traveling in Italy at the present time are thus described in the Nice correspondent of the London *Times* of the 1st instant:—

"Last Monday came the news of a sad accident. The Saturday before, in the evening, the diligence coming from Genoa attempted to cross the Loano, between Albenga and Finale. The stream was terribly swollen by the late rains, and in the middle, the great heavy vehicle came to a standstill. The postilion, feeling that the horses were drifting towards the sea, tried to cut the traces; he was swept away by the torrent. In the *rotonde* a passenger, unable to open the door, escaped by the window, was carried out to sea, and finally reached land, but two others were drowned. They were Italians. In the meantime a carabiniere had succeeded at great personal risk in letting the horses go; and after a work of many hours the neighboring villagers made a rough bridge, by which the remaining passengers were safely landed; but four men had perished, the three already mentioned, and one, a native of Loano, who, in striving to save the life of another, lost his own."

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

Pennsylvania, ss:—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to declare by proclamation the names of the persons returned as elected in their respective districts;

And whereas, The returns of the general election held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October last, in and for the several districts for Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next, have been received in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act, whereby it appears that in the First District, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Wards in the city of Philadelphia, SAMUEL J. RANDALL has been duly elected; in the Second District, composed of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, CHARLES O'NEILL has been duly elected; in the Third District, composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards in the city of Philadelphia, LEONARD MYERS has been duly elected; in the Fourth District, composed of the Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, WILLIAM D. KELLEY has been duly elected; in the Fifth District, composed of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, in the city of Philadelphia, and the county of Bucks, M. RUSSELL THAYER has been duly elected; in the Sixth District, composed of the counties of Montgomery and Lehigh, B. MARKLEY BOYER has been duly elected; in the Seventh District, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, JOHN M. BROOMALL has been duly elected; in the Eighth District, composed of the county of Berks, SYDENHAM E. ANCONA has been duly elected; in the Ninth District, composed of the county of Lancaster, THADDEUS STEVENS has been duly elected; in the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Lebanon, MYER STROUSE has been duly elected; in the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, PHILIP JOHNSON has been duly elected; in the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, CHARLES DENNISON has been duly elected; in the Thirteenth District, composed of the counties of Crawford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour, ULYSSES MERCUR has been duly elected; in the Fourteenth District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin, GEORGE F. MILLER has been duly elected; in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry, ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER has been duly elected; and I do further declare that on such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional District have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that district; in the Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, ABRAHAM A. BARKER has been duly elected; in the Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, STEPHEN F. WILSON has been duly elected; in the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield, GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD has been duly elected; in the Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Venango, Mercer and Clarion, CHARLES V. CULVER has been duly elected; in the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, JOHN L. DAWSON has been duly elected; in the Twenty-second District, composed of that part of Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny River, including Neville Island, J. K. MOORHEAD has been duly elected; in the Twenty-third District, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, and of the counties of Butler and Armstrong, THOMAS WILLIAMS has been duly elected; in the Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene, GEORGE V. LAWRENCE has been duly elected.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, M. Russell Thayer, B. Markley Boyer, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Dennison, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenni W. Schofield, Charles V. Culver, John L. Dawson, J. K. Moorhead, Thomas Williams and George V. Lawrence have been returned as duly elected in their several districts before mentioned, as Representatives in the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next. [L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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The tract contains about 93 acres, with a river in front of nearly 900 feet, and has superior railroad facilities, the railroad from Meadville to Oil City running through the property. Upon it there is a celebrated Oil Spring, the product of which was formerly used by the Indians for medicinal purposes.

The Company have one well 240 feet deep, producing the heaviest Lubricating Oil, which is worth at the present time $25 per barrel; and as they are now preparing the necessary machinery for working this and other wells, it is confidently expected, early in the year, to pay a large monthly dividend to the Stockholders.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the original price of One Dollar per share.

Subscribers, on entering their names, will be required to pay 50 per cent. of the subscription price, and the balance on the delivery of the certificates, say January 1, 1865.

Applications for Stock may be made at the office of the Company, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street where specimens of Oil from this Company's well may be seen, and any information relative to the property may be obtained. 12-19-mwf2t

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On this land there are now Four Pumping Wells, producing Fifty Barrels of Oil per day. There are now Four New Wells going down. No well bored in this vicinity has yet proved a failure.

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Divided into One Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten ($10) Dollars each, of which Twenty Thousand Shares are set apart to be sold at $2 50 per share, making $50,000 Working Capital, to be expended in developing the lands and paying the necessary expenses of the Company.

The property of this Company consists of the fee simple and perpetual lease of between 1000 and 1100 acres of land in Wood and Wirt counties, West Virginia.

Nos. 1 and 2 are in fee simple, and contain about 170 acres, situated at Kanawha Station, on the Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, Va., where the Kanawha river, the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike, and the Northwestern Railroad Company come together.

Upon this property is situated the Kanawha Station of the Northwestern Railroad Company, which is the most advantageous point of shipment for the oil produced in the region of the Kanawha and its tributaries.

No. 3. Is a tract of land perpetually leased from James Robinson, and contains not less than 500 acres, and adjoins Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 4. Is the celebrated Robinson tract, under a perpetual lease, and contains 372 acres, situated in Wirt county, about 12 miles above the former tracts, on the south side of the Hughes river and near its confluence with the Kanawha, and has a boring front on Rock run of about two miles.

The royalty to be paid on these leases is one-eighth of the net proceeds after the Company being reimbursed for expenses and outlay in producing the oil.

Above the tract, on the Kanawha, is the celebrated Burning Spring, and near that on the Hughes are many productive wells.

At the junction of these two streams will be found the best oil-producing territory in West Virginia.

The eligible situation of this land affords a boring territory of at least seven miles on the two rivers and their tributaries. 12-20-tuths-6t

DONALDSON
OIL COMPANY,
CHARTERED UNDER THE JOINT TENANT ACT.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 Shares at $5 00 each—Subscription price $1 00, fully paid.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES KELL, York, Pa.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES KELL, HOWARD SPENCER,
JOSIAH L. HARVEY, DAVID CALDWELL,
M. L. BURR.
TREASURER,
CHARLES D. KNIGHT,
SECRETARY,
J. A. IRVIN.

Office Nos 333 Walnut and 336 Harmony Sts.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Twenty thousand shares have been reserved for the working capital, which, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, must be sold before certificates can issue to original subscribers; some of these shares have already been sold at a considerable advance.

The Company own and have a perfect title in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances or leases, fifty-four acres of oil land in the heart of heavy oil region, in Rockland Township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, situate on the east bank of the Allegheny River, about five miles below Franklin, having fifty-five rods of frontage on the river, all of which is admirably adapted for boring purposes, and affording facilities for cheap and easy transportation.

There is evidently a four feet vein of coal running through a part of this tract, as one has been opened on the adjoining farms bounding it on the north and south. Coal is in great demand at this point, and at present brings fifty-five cents per bushel.

The oil indications on this territory are of the most flattering character; a natural oil spring rises on it and flows into the river, from which oil can and has been gathered by persons in the vicinity, for many years, for medicinal and other purposes.

One of the first-class Faber engines has been ordered, and is expected to be ready for shipment within two weeks, and upon its completion it is purposed to contract for at other, with a view of developing the land thoroughly and energetically.

The directors have secured the services of a responsible, practical, and reliable man to superintend the development of the land.

We believe that the property of the Donaldson Oil Company offers inducements equal, if not superior, to any now in the market, and in that belief we confidently submit the stock of this Company to all those who desire such investments.

The reports of the committees, and surveys of the land can be seen, and subscriptions taken at the office of the Company. 12-27-tu-ths-tf

THE DRAKE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.
$50,000 Cash Working Capital.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $9 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.
VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 525 Market St.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McClouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.
DIRECTORS,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
B. S. RICHARDS,
of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY,
of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING,
Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, an admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

Capital, $300,000. - Shares $2 00 Each.

Working Capital, $50,000.

Seven hundred acres land, of which about five hundred are in fee simple, and the daily product is more than sufficient to pay a monthly dividend of two per cent. Twenty-eight barrels of oil per day to this Company from the Rowley Wells, on Blood Farm. Entire working interest in a well being bored on the Cinco Farm. Lease of 142 acres on Buck Creek, Ohio. Lease of 121 acres on Little Muskingum, Ohio, 230 acres in fee on West Hickory creek Pa. 150 acres in fee on Federal creek, Ohio.

Agent for Philadelphia,
E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,
12-27-6t No. 213 WALNUT St.

PETROLEUM
OIL STOCKS.

W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE—All the leading dividend-paying OIL STOCKS.

WANTED—Parties, with from $2 to $20,000, to form originators in a Company, whose net receipts, at the present time, pay fifty per cent. on the purchase money.

ALSO—ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the greater part of the best Companies now organizing, under the direction of gentlemen of experience and undoubted standing. Call and get a circular. 12-21-6t

THE LINCOLN OIL COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURG,

HAS 100,000 SHARES AT $1 EACH—PAR VALUE, $1.

WORKING CAPITAL, $15,000.

Their properties consist of one half the oil of the Dixie well on the Hoover farm, producing ten barrels per day of Lubricating Oil, selling at the wells at $10 per barrel. The Company have an engine, &c., complete, and room to bore two more wells.

Also, half interest in a lease on Horse Creek Bldr, on which is one well, producing eight barrels per day, with engine, tools, &c.

One hundred and eleven acres in fee on Pithole run.

One fourth of lease on land in Cherry run, Central county.

One-half interest of a lease on Lamb farm, on Cherry run.

One eighth interest in a well now being sunk on Hoag farm, on Cherry run.

Sole agent for Philadelphia,
E. A. MARSHALL, Jr.,
12-27-6t No. 213 WALNUT Street.

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Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
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Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum, One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Before another sun rises here the year 1864 will be but a name of the past. It will be gone from us, receding further and further with every tick of the clock. Its smiles will fade and its tears will dry. Its great events will look larger upon the page of history, while many of those which agitated our poor mortality will be entirely forgotten, or appear but as trifles, hardly worthy of a place in the memory.

The passing wave of time takes with it many of our best and bravest—many who delighted the ear in the Senate, or who wrapped themselves in the hero's glory on the battle-field—many, too, who were the stars of the social circle, shedding light and cheerfulness wherever they appeared. The past is irrevocable, save in thought, and we shall know the loved and cherished ones who have gone before us no more forever on this side of the grave. We will not, however, forget them, for their legacy of words and deeds surpasses all the charms of gems and gold. Our readers will "watch and pray," we suppose, when midnight comes, and the bell mingles a knell and a welcome in its sounding twelve. To all we wish that the day may dawn clearly and brightly, and that Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five will be, indeed, to them a "happy New Year!"

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

The day is a very unpropitious-looking one in which to look forward to the glad New Year. But we are sure the months that are in store for us are strewed with blessings as general and beneficent as any we have yet enjoyed. The progress of the American Union is like the advance of an immense multitude over an unbounded, fertile, and gently ascending surface. Stagnant pools and black abysses, and forests laid waste, may mark the years that are past—darkness and clouds may be round about them; but in the days through which we are moving now are to be found rich fields, exhaustless mines, incalculable internal resources, and powers of invention and the spirit of discovery which shall make the highest use of them all. In the future there are lofty and gleaming summits which we have to ascend, and an Eden of peace which we are to regain. But all the gates through which we are to re-enter it are guarded by flaming swords, some of which we have shivered and dissipated, and all of which it will be our practical duty to combat During the past few months we have done so much in this way that we have peculiar reasons to look with hope upon the glad New Year.

The self-sufficient pride of the United States is a theme which has often been prated over by foreign journals, and used as a means of taunt to us. It is to be acknowledged that we have a fair degree of pride. We could not have sustained ourselves in this struggle without it. We could not have hoped to wield the weapons of war aright, or to cope against the united interests of foreign powers, without this confidence in ourselves which goes abroad by the name of false pride. We have that conceit of ourselves, that self-knowledge and belief, which are essential to success. Like people who understand their business thoroughly, we are constantly improving from the very lessons which we are continually teaching others in the science of government. Our Government is unlike any other with which history is acquainted. We are evidencing to the world its principles. It was conceived in a time of danger and distress, and it has survived many a shock. Its last and greatest conflict has been the struggle of the last four years. All its strongholds were invaded and outraged. But they are not crushed or subverted. They have been insulted, but with the serenity of all that is truly great, they are potent still.

Through the coming year we have to complete the work which we have begun. We have to satisfactorily prove that we are in the right, and that those who framed the Constitution conceived one of the grandest ideas of human government that has ever been acted upon. The mighty principle upon which our government is erected is that its career is to be coeval with that of the world. Through all time it is to be a monument of all that is best in all the forms of government that have existed. It is to be recognized as the perfect pattern of human government from which all modes of administration are to be modeled.

The New Year should bring us another reflection besides the one that we are to end the war and vindicate ourselves. We have a work to perform in the world of literature and art, and the word "American" is to become synonymous with names which yet unborn generations shall cherish as dearly as the present one does the long-lived reputations consecrated by the past. It is a grand idea; and one that cannot be too devoutly cherished, to believe that as years go by and generations die out, the American nation shall outlive all the momentous changes wrought by time, and stand forth a perfect pattern of a perfect nation. It is a thought fit for the glad New Year, that this it is the tendency of the Constitution to make us.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

It is never without reluctance that we approach a question about which there is not ample testimony. At the best, we are all so liable to be mistaken, that he who presumes to judge, should at least avoid obvious causes of error. Without this prefatory qualification, we should not consider ourselves justified in discussing the failure of the Wilmington expedition. We consider the evidence in the case to be so insufficient, that it would savor of presumption to attempt to render a precise verdict. On the other hand, if the subject be entirely ignored, there is danger of misapprehension arising in the public mind.

The first thing that strikes us is Admiral PORTER's admission that he did not consider it expedient to await the arrival of General BUTLER. His words are:—"After the sou'-wester, the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather which I could not afford to lose; and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks." If Admiral PORTER was acting in concert with General BUTLER, no attack should have been made without consultation with General BUTLER. If the chief command belonged to the Admiral, he had the right to do what he pleased; but if the chief command belonged to General BUTLER, the Admiral had no right to take the initiative against the enemy. If the chief command belonged to *neither*, the expedition was faulty in its very nature.

Dependent upon whether an expeditionary force consists chiefly of an army or of a navy the chief command should devolve upon the highest officer of that service which is to undertake the greater task in the proposed scheme of operations. To order this otherwise, may be fatal to the success of any plan.

In this particular case, no bad consequence resulted from the action of Admiral PORTER. If he had squandered his ammunition, so that upon the arrival of General BUTLER, no assault could be made under cover of the fire of the fleet, then, indeed, would the attack have proved most premature and unfortunate. But it seems that upon General BUTLER's arrival, the fleet was still in condition to bombard the enemy's works, but that General BUTLER declined to assault them. That no untoward event resulted from the early bombardment, affords no satisfactory reply to censure of a violation of the principle of concerted action, without which any operation is not only liable but likely to fail.

In regard to the explosion of the torpedo boat, the unfortunate results that might have ensued from the action of Admiral PORTER are *almost too obvious to mention*. The torpedo boat was exploded before the bombardment of Fort Fisher. As General BUTLER had not arrived when the bombardment took place, he must have been absent at the time of the explosion. Now, the theory favorable to the success of the torpedo boat (for there were two theories even among engineers) was that it would so demolish the fort that the work would be untenable. Is it not clear that it behooved the troops to assault immediately after the explosion. Yet, if the torpedo boat had succeeded, the troops would not have been present, for the torpedo boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th instant, at forty-five minutes past one o'clock.

Suppose that the fort had been seriously damaged, would it not have been somewhat repaired by the evening of the 24th instant, when General BUTLER arrived? Admiral PORTER says:—"At sunset, General BUTLER came in, in his flag-ship, with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort." Would the fort not have been in still better repair on the 25th instant, at the time of day when General BUTLER was prepared to land? Admiral PORTER says that "the army commenced landing about two o'clock." So, if the fort had been seriously injured at forty-five minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant, the Rebels would have had thirty-six hours and a quarter before General BUTLER's forces ever touched the beach to prepare for the assault.

As the torpedo boat did not effect the desired damage, here again, the action of Admiral PORTER was followed by no bad results; but if the torpedo had answered the expectations formed, the haste of the Admiral might have implicated the success of the whole expedition. This case affords still better proof than the first, that expeditions requiring concerted measures should never be entrusted to commanders independent of each other.

We now turn to the operations of the troops. The accounts which we possess relative to their performance are not so full as those relative to the other part of the expedition. Undoubtedly it was expected that the torpedo boat would effect so much damage that the troops would be certain to occupy the position of Fort Fisher. But the torpedo failed. Yet it is plain that its failure was not considered tantamount to a failure of the expedition. Otherwise, why were the troops landed? But when they were landed and captured some of the outworks of Fort Fisher, and the skirmish line, as General BUTLER remarks, was "within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison were kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet and through the sally-port," etc., why, we ask, was not this time chosen to assault? These men even carried off the flag of the fort.

NAPOLEON laid it down as a maxim that an army could pass wherever two men could plant their feet. If this is true of a march, is it not true of an escalade, when the besieged are obliged to shelter themselves in bomb-proofs? Admiral PORTER, in his letter of the 26th instant, in reply to General BUTLER's of the 25th instant, professed his ability to keep the Rebels in their bomb-proofs, and evidently desired that there should be a renewed attempt upon Fort Fisher. But his suggestion does not seem to have elicited a favorable response, for the attempt upon the fort was not renewed.

We, with Admiral PORTER, do not like to presume to criticize the accuracy of the deliberate opinion of General WEITZEL—that Fort Fisher could be taken only by a regular siege; but, if so, how did that handful of daring men get on the parapet and through the sally-port?

From the testimony thus far, we draw the following conclusions:—

1. That the expedition had no commander-in-chief, and although it did not fail on that account, that such a want is, at any time, and in any expedition, liable to be followed by disaster.

2. That Admiral PORTER was precipitate in exploding the torpedo boat and in attacking the forts.

3. That under cover of the fire from the fleet, an assault should have been attempted.

All of which is subject to reconsideration in the light of fuller testimony, except the first statement, which is a self-evident proposition.

In conclusion, we must say that it is our impression that the failure of the expedition was owing to the storm, which delayed our fleet so much that the enemy had time to send two divisions of troops from the lines about Richmond. Yet the details of the expedition exhibit so much absence of concert that we have thought proper to call the attention of the people to a defect in all movements organized between land and naval forces—a defect so radical that to it may be ascribed the failure of many military operations undertaken by nations.

DEATH OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.

It is with deep sorrow that we are compelled to announce the death of the Honorable GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, of Philadelphia, who expired about noon to-day, at his residence in our city, after a few hours' indisposition.

Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. He graduated in Princeton College with high honors, and commenced the study of the law; was admitted to the Bar, and immediately appointed Private Secretary to Hon. Mr. GALLATIN, United States Minister to the court of St. Petersburg. On his return to his native country he recommenced the study of his profession, in which he always had held the highest position. His great legal erudition and powers of comprehension eminently fitted him to hold a leading position in the legal world. He was appointed, as a mark of Presidential favor, to the position of Deputy Attorney-General at Philadelphia. His fellow-citizens of the municipality, desirous of showing him their esteem, elected him to the highest position in their gift—that of Mayor of the Quaker City. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed United States District-Attorney for the city. In 1831 he was elected to the position of United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. After holding this post for two years, he resigned, and returned again to the practice of his profession. In 1837 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. He was recalled in 1839, and in 1844 was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with JAMES K. POLK.

During his Presidency of the Senate, the question of abandoning the Protective policy and deriving revenue from duties was brought before the Senate in the Report of Hon. R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate was equally divided and Mr. DALLAS had the casting vote. His voice in favor of the bill caused the proposition to become a law. He therefore was the father of this great improvement in our national system. In 1855 he was spoken of generally for the Presidency, but was defeated in the National Convention. On February 4, 1856, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James. He held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by Honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His high position was well filled by him. The trust his country placed in his hands was not betrayed. By years of preparation he was able to hold with credit any post the nation bestowed. He has always paid great attention to our system of government as compared with that of England, and his careful investigation of their institutions made him most popular with Britons.

He is dead. His country has lost a faithful son, the bar an able member, the political world an accomplished diplomatist. His large circle of social friends will mourn his loss and miss his genial presence. He was an impressive orator, a superior diplomatist, and a profound statesman; and Philadelphia, the city of his birth, his residence, and death, will always cherish his memory as that of one of her most gifted sons.

DEATH'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Death has a roll of honor which he delights always to keep full. During the past year there have been many additions to it. All the departments and cliques of the world have lost members. Vacancies have occurred in all the realms of art, science, diplomacy, government. It always seems, when the great and good die, as though their losses could never be replaced. They have done so much for us that it is little enough to do for them, to deem their loss irreparable. They are with us for a few short years. They guide and instruct us. They teach us what the great and the beautiful, and the mighty and the good, mean in their various developments. They illustrate what this world was made for, and the purposes which the millions who have been placed on it are intended to work out. Each hard and naked fact with which men of genius have had to deal, is embellished and rendered of use. As the beauty-dropping snowflakes cling around the bold, leafless branches of winter, so the abilities of genius grace the harsh uninviting realities of the world.

In the realm of statesmanship, first in the list, occur the names of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Minister to France, who united the integrity of an honest man to the finesse of a diplomat; and Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY, who, up to a great age, proved how faithfulness to oneself may be preserved through the ebbs and flows of a public career. In literature we have lost some whom, it should seem, we could least afford to lose. THACKERAY, whose kind heart was always full even when he wrote most satirically; and whose eyes, whilst they glittered with sarcasm were wet and misty with pitying tears,—the large-souled THACKERAY was the first of whose death we received intelligence with the new year. This was followed by the news of the death of ADELAIDE PROCTOR, a poetess of exquisite purity of style, and daintily chosen diction. At home we have been called upon to lament the decease of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, whose slightest writings breathe an aroma akin to poetry, and the mingled grace and stateliness of whose style are like chaste and classic architecture wreathed with flowers. In the army the deaths have been, of course, very numerous. We have become accustomed to the anticipation of losses here, and we consecrate the memories of all in one noble and lasting tribute. It would be a long column indeed which should give a full list of these. The past year has lost us many a member of the rank and file, whose whole war-life has been a continuous evidence of splendid courage and great endurance. The mausoleum which entombs them is the nation's heart, and is the one which, revising the necrology of the year, we have most reason to reverence.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—QUINBY.—On Thursday, December 29th, 1864, at the residence of A. W. Haines, by his Honor Mayor Henry, JOHN A. JACKSON and LETITIA H. QUINBY, both of this city. (Bucks county *Intelligencer* please copy.)

KELTON—BLAIR.—On the 29th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Hall, Mr. WM. J. KELTON to Miss LAVINIA M., daughter of James Blair, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

LATHAM—OTHOUT.—December 29th, at the residence of the bride's father in North Camden, N. J., by Rev. J. H. Stockton, Mr. WILLIAM L. LATHAM, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss FRANCIS A. OTHOUT, of Camden, N. J.

MECKE—BLAKER.—December 29th, by Rev. Wm. Lathcart, Mr. GEORGE MECKE to Miss HANNAH A. BLAKER, both of this city. [Doylestown papers please copy.]

WAYNE—ROSS.—On Tuesday evening, December 27th, by the Rev. C. D. Cooper, STEPHEN S. WAYNE to ISABELLA S., daughter of the late W. P. M. Ross, all of this city.

WHITCAR—DICK.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, D. D., GEORGE C. WHITCAR to HARRIET E., daughter of Wm. Dick, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 29th instant, MARY, wife of Thomas Anderson, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 720 St. John street, below Brown.

CARPENTER.—December 26th, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. SAMUEL T. CARPENTER, Hospital Chaplain U. S. A., aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, 31st, from Trinity Church, Swedesborough, N. J., at 12½ o'clock.

FERREE.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, PHILIP FERREE, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, January 2, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 421 Wood street.

HENSEL.—On the 31st instant, Mrs. JANE MARY HENSEL, wife of Mr. Daniel Hensel.

Due notice will be given of time of funeral.

LOWBER.—On Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., CALEB B. LOWBER, M. D. (colored), in the 53d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Peel street, above Germantown road and Second street, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On the afternoon of December 30th, CHAS. M. MORRIS, Jr., aged 4 years, son of Annie H. and Wm. J. Morris.

Interment from No. 2360 Walnut street, on Monday, January 2d, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MOFFITT.—On the 25th instant, ADAM MOFFITT, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 Pear street, on Monday, January 2d, 1865, at one o'clock.

SUTTON.—On the 29th instant, MARY BIRELY SUTTON, relict of the late William Sutton.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1124 Ranch street, above Shackamaxon, on Tuesday morning, 3d proximo, at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH F. BERG, D. D., will preach in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, To-morrow (Sunday), in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, January 1, 1865.—Rev. FRANKLIN MOORE, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock and Rev. SAMUEL NIGHTINGALE in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock. Subject for the evening, "What is man?" *

THE ANNIVERSARY OF LOGAN Square Sabbath School will be held TO-MORROW, January 1, at 2½ P. M., Rev. John Patton, D. D., Pastor. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. MEARS and Rev. Mr. HENSON. The friends of the School and the public are cordially invited to be present. *

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath Schools connected with the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, BROAD Street, below Spruce, will take place to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. EDWARD HAWES, Rev. Dr. WYLIE and Mr. JAMES GRANT, with other appropriate exercises.

The public are cordially invited to attend. *

OIL! OIL!!

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MAPLE SHADE WELL.

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SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR LADIES.

RICH EMBROIDERED

LACE CURTAINS,

Piano and Table Covers,

WITH

DAMASK CURTAINS,

FOR PARLORS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 710 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.

No. 733 CHESTNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS' No. 733 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESTNUT STREET

No. 733 CHESTNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

BUSINESS ITEMS.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES

Over 500 of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by

J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

Fine Old Sherry—Unsurpassed in this city. Just received by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth.

FRESH MANUFACTURES

IN

FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR

NEW YEAR.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.

12-29-4t

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. LITERATURE, FASHION, AND ART. Price for one year, $3. Office N. E. corner CHESTNUT and SIXTH Sts.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR Sale or to Let.—One-half or all that valuable Stonepost Farm, of 110 acres, Broad Turnpike, above the seven mile stone, and near Tacony, with a fine view of the Delaware river, etc. Mansion-house and other dwellings to let also, factory and small shop. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 619 LOCUST Street. 12-31-2t*

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY, GOOD Will and Fixtures of a PAPER BOX MANUFACTORY. Also, the Patent Right, with Machinery. Apply to WILLIAM H. HYATT, No. 631 N. TENTH Street. 12-30 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

An Election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock on that day. MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

12-20tl-10

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "WILLOW GLEN PETROLEUM COMPANY," will be held at the Office, No. 427 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. 12-27-5t

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION Books of the Pennsylvania Imperial Oil Company will close on TUESDAY next, January 3, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at which time a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No 139 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. JAMES M. SELLERS, 12-26-3t Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON and Baltimore Railroad Company. PHILADELPHIA, December, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in Wilmington, on the SECOND MONDAY, 9th January next, at 11 A. M. 12-22-11-9 ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railroad Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue. PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for a President and twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days prior to said election. THOMAS LOGAN, 12-22 10 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WILLIAM H. WEBB, 12-13 (1-7 Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1864.

To avoid detention, the holders of Coupons of this Company due on the 1st proximo, are requested to have them at this office on or before the 21st inst., when receipts will be given, deducting ten per cent. for State and United States taxes, and checks will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY, the 3d of January, in exchange for said receipts. 12-22-9t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WANTS.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON WHO HAS A furnished house to rent to address "O," La Pierre House. No children. 12-30-3t*

OIL! OIL!—WANTED. Parties, with from $2 to $20,000, to form original ers in a Company now forming, under the auspices of gentleman of experience and undoubted standing. The property is now yielding 50 per cent. net profit on the purchase money. Apply to W. A. HAMILL, 12-24-6 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight trains on the three several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.

D. LANEY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.

J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.

W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and

J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation. Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-12-1m

REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE—

REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

$3,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

$3,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,

NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,

NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT,

FOR JANUARY. FOR JANUARY.

FOR JANUARY. FOR JANUARY.

FOR JANUARY. FOR JANUARY.

COPIES FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

COPIES FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

COPIES FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

No person wishing to purchase city property should fail to get one of my Catalogues, as it exceeds in importance to purchasers any Catalogue ever published in this city, no matter by whom. Contains a number of first-class Mansions near the city, also about $1,000,000 worth of Building Lots; also, a great number of Dwellings, on very easy terms for persons of small means. GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last twenty years), No. 154 N. SIXTH Street,

FOR SALE.—ARCH STREET.—ELEgant Dwelling, north side, west of Fifteenth. Lot 22 by 120. Only $10,000. Immediate possession.

ARCH STREET.—Two large first-class Dwellings, west of Tenth street. Lots 24 and 25 feet front by 150 and 180 feet deep. Stable, etc. Price $20,000 and $25,000.

ARCH STREET.—VERY LARGE Dwelling, east of Sixth. Lot 25 feet front by 275 feet deep to Cherry street. Large garden, stable, etc. Price only $20,000. Immediate possession.

ARCH STREET.—Store and Dwelling, very large, altered magnificently, and located in the most business portion of the street. Lot 25 by 180 to a street. Stable, coach-house, etc. Price $35,000.

ARCH STREET.—STORE AND DWELLing, No. 119, east of Second street. Lot 17 by 103 feet deep. Would be an excellent location for the wholesale liquor trade. Price only $6000. Now empty.

Elegant side-yard Dwelling on Franklin street, above Poplar. Lot 23 by 110. Price only $11,000.

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh street, above Spring Garden. Lot 44 feet by 95. Price only $12,000 Every modern convenience.

ARCH STREET.—NEAT FOUR-STORY Dwelling, west of Twenty-first street. Lot 18 by 125. Price only $9500.

SPLENDID DOUBLE MANSION ON Chestnut street. Large side yard and deep lot. Price $40,000. Immediate possession.

Neat Dwelling, No. 258 S. Tenth street. Has three-story double back buildings. Price $6500.

PINE STREET.—Two very neat four-story Dwellings, west of Seventeenth and west of Eighteenth streets. Lots 22 by 100. Price $15,000 and $16,000 each.

PINE STREET.—NEAT DWELLING, No. 1642. Lot 18 by 100, to Helmuth street, with a dwelling on that front. Only $4100 clear, for both.

Magnificent four-story brown stone Dwelling, on Spruce, west of Nineteenth. Price $24,000. Lot 22 by 105 to a street.

FOR SALE.—MAGNIFICENT DWELLing, south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirteenth, opposite the fountain. Lot 22 by 150 feet to Whitehall street. Price $15,000.

SUMMER STREET, south side, west of Sixteenth, elegant three-quarter front dwelling, in first-rate order. Lot 28 by 111 feet to Spring street. Price only $11,500.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLING, North side of Vine street, west of Seventeenth; marble up the first story. Lot 22 by 125, to a street. Price only $10,500 clear.

ARCH STREET, south side, west of Twentieth; only one of those very elegant new four story Dwellings at a low figure.

Neat marble front Dwelling, Vine street, west of Seventeenth. Lot 22 by 120 to a street. Price only $10,500.

THREE NEAT SIDE-YARD DWELLings on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 100 feet. Price $6200 and $6500. One now empty.

Neat new Dwellings, east side of Twelfth street above Thompson. Lots 18 by 95 feet. Prices from $5700 to $6000.

Neat Dwelling, Seventh street, above Noble. Lot 18 by 85 feet. Price only $5000.

NEAT DWELLING, NO. 715 BROWN street. Twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 85 feet. Only $3000.

Besides near 2000 other properties. Every person desirous of purchasing should call on me first. Catalogues gratis, and sent to any address.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator for the last twenty years, No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—OIL MILLIONAIRES take notice.—Sacrifice unprecedented.—The large four and five-story building at the northwest corner of Third street and Harmony court (north of Walnut). Lot 23 feet front by 120 feet deep, on Harmony court. Price $26,000, cost $40,000, will rent for $3000 per annum. Only $6000 cash required.

ALSO A MAGNIFICENT LARGE Mansion on the best portion of Walnut street. Large front and very deep lot. Splendid Stable, Coach-house, Garden, etc. Price $55,000, and no abatement.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH street,

OVERCOATS CHEAP

ALEXANDER J. HARPER, President of Common Council.

Attest—

Fine Pearl Rings, Coral Sets, 12-6-1m

JOHN A. MURPHEY.

and marriage as unpardonable, was of course

Four Hundred and ninety-four dollars and fourteen cents for Army Tra

($494 14).

6. Of the income of the legacy of William Cary, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-six

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE FINISHED YEAR—WHAT IT HAS DONE AGAINST THE REBELLION.

From the Times.

No year of the war has been so effective against the Rebellion as that which closes to-day. None has brought us so few reverses, so many successes, in our military and naval operations; and in all the other ways none has so decidedly turned the scale in our favor.

The reverses of any account have been only four in number:—two of some magnitude, that of the Red River expedition in April, and that of the Wilmington expedition, which has just taken place—and two of comparatively small importance, the defeat at Olustee, Florida, in February, and the unfortunate issue of the mine explosion before Petersburg in July. None of these reverses involved much loss of life or material.

They were, in fact, rather failures to accomplish certain objects than any serious injury in a positive way. Our successes have been manifold, and have all contributed directly to the downfall of the Rebellion. Of the two great campaigns, General Sherman's from Chattanooga to Savannah has been one line of unbroken triumph. He has met the Rebels nowhere but to overcome them. General Grant has not had such positive victories over the enemy, and yet, with that single exception at Petersburg, he has made the enemy suffer more than himself in every engagement. If his campaign has not fully accomplished its primary object, the fall of Sherman, it still has gained a secondary end of great importance.

Though Richmond is not captured, the enemy's hold upon it has been greatly weakened. It now takes more than three-fourths of the troops of the Confederacy to defend its capital. Indeed, there is the best reason to believe that General Grant himself would rather keep the Rebel army powerless, as it is, in the present grip, than have it out of Richmond, free to make head against our movements in other fields.

The old year opened with the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan, some seventy miles distant from Richmond, and confronted with an army which was about equal to it in magnitude, and which was even threatening an invasion of the North. It closes with the Army of the Potomac within six miles of Richmond, as strong as ever, besieging an enemy greatly reduced in numbers, that has ceased entirely even to dream of a northward march, and only counts itself fortunate in having thus far escaped the necessity of a precipitate flight into the Rebel regions south.

It opened with the Army of the Tennessee facing all the mountain strongholds of Northern Georgia, which were guarded by the consummate generalship of Johnston, with a magnificent command. It closes with all these strongholds reduced, with Johnston himself in retirement, and all his army of veterans either under the sod, or prisoners in our hands, or flying half distracted, and with our own columns pushed through to the ocean, and ready to turn and strike the Confederacy at every vital point. In the minor operations the success has been decided everywhere. Price's army invaded Missouri only to be broken and scattered. Hood's army marched into Tennessee only to be half annihilated.

Our naval operations have been signally successful. The forts of Mobile have been captured by exploits hardly to be paralleled in history, and the great Rebel iron-clad *Tennessee*, which was a most formidable menace to our Gulf fleet, has struck its flag. The *Albemarle*, which was our dread in the North Carolina waters, has been sent to the bottom. The *Alabama*, the scourge of our commerce, and the *Florida*, also beneath the waves. The high seas are now clear of all Rebel pirates. The year has, in fact, virtually made an end of the entire available portion of the so-called Confederate navy.

But above all the mighty military and naval advantage which the year has given us, stands the stupendous political and moral triumph of the Presidential election. That controversy between the principles of the Baltimore platform and of the Chicago platform was really the determining struggle of the war. When the people deliberately and solemnly pronounced for the former with that magnificent emphasis, all the old danger for ever vanished, and the overthrow of the Rebellion became thenceforward only a question of time. In virtue of this, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four will ever stand in history as the decisive year of the Rebellion. It bequeathes to its successor splendid military gains; but immeasurably better yet, it transmits a loyal spirit of the North, tested to the uttermost, and known to be proof against every military vicissitude. It is that which, with the blessing of Heaven, sells the deliverance of the nation.

THE WILMINGTON FAILURE.

From the Tribune.

The letter of our special correspondent, this morning printed, gives an account of the Wilmington operations considerably more readable and intelligible than yesterday's despatch from Admiral Porter. It is clear that the prolonged naval bombardment failed to impair, to any extent, the strength of Fort Fisher. General Weitzel's reconnoissance having disclosed that fact, there remained nothing for the land force to attempt, it being admitted in the outset that a land force alone would not be competent to assail the fort.

Admiral Porter intimates his opinion that where Weitzel's skirmish line could go, the main body might have followed, and the fort have been taken. But the situation was not such as he represents it. No doubt a few skirmishers entered the works. At the time when they mounted the parapet the fire of the navy was pouring in with all its intensity, and by that fire the garrison was kept in the bomb-proof. But Admiral Porter himself tells us that eight or ten of these soldiers—almost every one who entered—were wounded by this fire.

If, then, an assaulting column had advanced, it would have been destroyed by the same fire. If the fire had been suspended, the garrison would instantly have swarmed back into the fort from the bomb-proofs, and with grape and canister have probably swept the ground over which the column was advancing. Weighing these two necessities, General Weitzel pronounced the storming of such a work, in such circumstances, impossible.

The first assault on Fort Wagner, in which fell the heroic Shaw, affords an illustration. There also the fire of the fort had been silenced by a preliminary bombardment, and the garrison driven under cover. But when the bombardment ceased and the attacking column moved, it was successfully resisted by the guns of the fort and the musketry fire of its garrison. There is no reason to suppose Fort Fisher would have done worse or Butler's troops have fared better. Fisher is a stronger work than Wagner, and no troops could be braver than the 54th Massachusetts.

—The number of hogs packed at Chicago this year, up to December 24, is estimated at 527,920 against 567,100 to same date last year, and 402,570 in 1862. The receipts at Cincinnati to date foot up 308,726 against 307,569 in 1863.

FOURTH EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE CAPTURE OF A REBEL SPY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says, on the 27th instant several shells were thrown by the enemy from batteries in an entirely new position. No damage resulted to our troops.

Picket firing is still maintained at intervals at several localities along the front, but was not so general as a few days previous.

Desertions from the Rebels continue in about the same proportion as for some days ten past.

Twelve deserters were reported at headquarters on the 27th.

A Rebel spy was recently captured near City Point, upon whose person elaborate drawings and descriptive sketches of our defences in this locality were found.

It is stated that when taken he was on his way to City Point, to complete his mission by examining the inner line of works at that place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Retirement of Colonel Seaton.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—Colonel Seaton, after an active service of more than half a century, announces that after to-day the proprietorship and editorial management of the *National Intelligencer* will pass into other hands. James C. Welling also retires from that establishment.

Trial of Colonel North.

The trial of Colonel North, New York Military State Agent, and M. M. Jones and Levi C. Bill, will be concluded on Tuesday. It has been pending before the Military Commission for six weeks.

Express Freight to City Point.

The order prohibiting the shipping of purveyors' and sutlers' goods on the mail boats to City Point, includes express freight, except in small quantities. Hereafter special boats will be detailed for the shipment of freight.

Good News From Sherman and Thomas.

The President, in gleeful spirits, announced to a visitor at the White House, this morning, that he expected momentarily to receive the best of news from Sherman, on the war path after Hardee and his fifteen thousand runaway Rebels; also from Thomas, who appears to the President to be first in the act of making a sure and final grab at Hood; also from Davidson, on his march to Mobile. Mr. Lincoln has never been more gleeful and confident since the war broke out than to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton is quiet. Flour dull at an average decline of 10@15c. Wheat 2@3c better. Corn 1c better. Pork heavy at $42. Mess card finest 29@29½. Whisky dull at $2 25@2 26.

General Meade in Philadelphia.

Major-General George G. Meade arrived in this city this afternoon, from City Point, Va. He is on a short furlough, which he will spend with his family.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, December 31. — The inclement weather to-day has completely suspended wharf operations, and there is very little trade doing.

Cotton is nominally held at $1 50.

Clover seed comes forward slowly, and is worth $14 50@$15 50 per 64 lbs. Timothy has advanced to $4 00. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 85@3 90 ₱ bush., at which figures it is in demand.

The Flour Market is extremely quiet, and prices are drooping. The only sales reported for export were 300 bbls. William B. Thomas and Broad street Mills, Extra and Family on terms not made public. The sales to the home consumers take a wide range, say from $9 50 for low grades superfine up to $13 for fancy lots.

In accordance with our usual custom, says the *Commercial List*, we have made up the stock of Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Wheat, Corn, and Oats, at the close of the year in the hands of the commission houses, forwarders, and millers:—

		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, Bbls.	C. Meal, bbls.	R. Flour bbls.
1864, Dec.	26	87,100	120,500	700	445
1863, "	29	183,000	261,200	1,500	300
1862, "	30	102,800	187,800	1,000	1,400
1861, "	27	143,100	175,000	7,324	2,231
1860, "	31	133,200	115,000	7,854	600
1859, "	31	117,900	102,300	2,877	900
1858, "	30	126,700	85,000	$ 3,271	1,365
1857, "	31	94,100	107,200	1,775	1,091
1856, "	24	53,000	99,500	18,000	930
1855, "	26	91,000	121,500	2,500	2,053
1854, "	18	10,300	46,000	2,035	$1,214

The Wheat Market is inactive, and only 2000 bushels sold at $2 60@2 65 for Indiana, and new, and 1st of White at $2 80@2 90. Small sales of Rye at $1 75. Corn is in steady demand, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1 08 for old. In Oats no change, and further sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania were made at 92 cents. 2000 bushels of Malt sold at $2 75.

Whisky is in better demand. Sales of 150 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 26, and bulked packages at $2 25@$2 26.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, Cardenas, J. Mason & Co.
Brig A. Watson, Wattson, Port Royal, J. R. Bazley & Co.
Schr Georgia, Gilchrist, Belfast, Wainwright Bro.
Schr F. Keating, Rich, Boston, Wannamacher & Maxfield.
Schr J. Hopkins, Seisey, Baltimore.
Schr M. Reppliер, Conner, Key West, J. W. & G. S. Reppliер.
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Fly, Cheeseman, Providence, L. Richmond.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Arabia (Br.), Crowell, 24 days from Orange Bay, with logwood and fustic to D. S. Wetherill & Co.
Schr Ellen P. Stewart, Cain, 20 days from Coast of Texas, in ballast to captain.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fst-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

VERY LOW PRICES,

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

GOODS AT THE REDUCED PRICES!

The Time to Buy Cheap!!!

Low prices please Ladies, and you ought to see the crowd, and the immense amount of Cheap Goods we do sell.

50 pieces Dress Goods, reduced to 50, worth 75c.
100 pieces Ash Plaids, 25 per cent. less than cost prices.
75 pieces Empress Cloths and Poplins, in black and colors, Crape Poplins, all reduced 25 per cent., just to raise money.
50 pieces Merinoes, $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50, Lupin's extra size.
100 pieces Black Cashmere Merinoes, double width, only 75 cents.
100 pieces super extra English Merinoes, double width, only $1 00. These are a cheap and beautiful dress, very fashionable.
500 pieces Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ to $1 00.
50 pieces Assorted Delaines, 37½ cents; a bargain.
All other Dress Goods you will find just as cheap.

CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' SKATING SUITS.

Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

SHIRTING AND UNDERING CLOTHS.

Satin Cloths, $1, $1 50, to $2, great bargains.
Cassimeres, 50c., $1 to $2, great reductions.
Chinchilla Beavers, double-width, $1 to $1 50, for Misses' Cloaks and Boys' wear, great reductions.
Double-width Cloths, $1 12, $1 25, $1 50 to $2 00, bargains.
A handsome variety of all at great bargains.

BALMORALS. SHIRTING LINENS.

500 Wool Balmorals, 50 cts., $1 to $1 75, very cheap.
100 Black and White Balmorals, $2 75 to $3 50, cannot be matched.
100 pieces Shirting Linens, 37½c., 50c., to $1 00; low.

Keep Your Hands from Chapping!

Ladies' Fine Merino Gloves, 12½, 25, and 37½, great bargains.
Gents' Fine Merino Gloves, 18½, to 25 cents, a bargain.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, at reduced prices, just to sell them off.
Kid Gloves, $1 75 to $2 00. Every pair guaranteed not to tear; if they do, another pair given without charge.
Evening Party Kid Gloves, every shade.
Ladies' and Gents' White Kid Gloves.

MUSLINS, FLANNELS, CALICOES.

All-wool Flannel, 50 cents, that cannot be beat.
Shaker and Domet Flannels, 45, 50, 75, to $1; they will keep you warm and wash without shrinking.
Calicoes, 12, 25, to 31 cents. We keep good ones.
Muslins we sell cheap; you all know it after this time.

BROCHE SHAWLS. BLANKET SHAWLS.

You ought to see the quantity we sell of these goods.
You will find all kinds of goods at these low prices, just to

RAISE TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

The want of money the only cause for selling so cheap.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, Ladies' and Children's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½, to 75 cents; Plain Handkerchiefs, 10, 12½, 18½, to 25 cents, warranted all linen; Ladies' beautiful Scarfs, 50 cents; Perfumery, cheap; Shirt Bosoms, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

JOHN H. STOKES,

No. 702 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

A Splendid Variety for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,

Consisting of Staff Goods.

French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's super-extra Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, $2 25.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaine 56 to 62 cts.
Cambrics, from 37½, to 50c.
Plain Silks—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Fashional Shirts—Large Assortment.
Selected Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Russia Crash and Diaper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.

If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at

JOHN H. STOKES',
12-9-1m No. 702 ARCH Street.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

11-10-thstu-6t Four doors below Continental Hotel.

FINE JEWELRY

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

At M. BRENNAN'S

New and Elegant Store,

No. 203 N. EIGHTH Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

A large and splendid stock of all the latest and most elegant designs, comprising in part

FINE AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GENEVA WATCHES.

FINE GOLD, CORAL, AMETHYSTS, AND OTHER STYLES OF JEWELRY.

A handsome variety of

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

HANDSOME BRONZES, &c., &c.

We would respectfully invite our friends and the public to call and examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Prices very low. 12-17-1m

CHARLES RUMPF,

POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Cakes, Hatchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.

Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S

Office, No. 274 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.

Vessels wanted to load with coal for Newberne, N. C., and Key West, Fla. Despatch given.

JOHN R. JENNINGS,
12-27 Captain and A. Q. M.

FINE CLOTHING,

A FEW FACTS

FOR THOSE INTERESTED

OR ABOUT

BECOMING INTERESTED

IN

OIL COMPANIES.

THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

OWNS, IN FEE SIMPLE,

OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY,

IN

The Best Oil Region of Pennsylvania,

BEING

Two Square Miles

IN WARREN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA,

ON THE LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD,

AND

Two Square Miles

ON THE

NORTH SALMON CREEK, FOREST CO.,

Immediately adjoining Venango County, Pa.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other Oil Company now before the public, with the same amount of capital. There will be but

SIXTY THOUSAND SHARES

of the capital stock sold at the subscription price, $2 50 per share, and not a single share above that number will be sold, at any price whatever, until the territory is developed. This the Secretary will endorse on the back of each receipt for stock if desired.

A competent Superintendent is rapidly developing the property. He has two engines on the ground, two wells already started, and three more will be in operation as soon as the engines are completed.

There is a valuable saw-mill on the Cotter Farm, and timber on the whole of the territory sufficient to give a profit of $500 per day for twenty years, or $3,000 daily for ten years. There is also a large amount of coal on the two square miles in Forest county. The timber and the coal will give to the Company a handsome dividend, independent of the oil.

The market value of the territory owned by the Company has increased to such an extent that it is at present worth

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The amount of capital that will be raised by the sale of the

60,000 SHARES

WILL BE ONLY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Were the Company to sell out either one of their properties at the present time, it would realize more than double the amount they will obtain by sale of the above number of shares. No better evidence of the stability of the Company or of the value of their stock, as an investment, can be offered.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks, to call at their office and examine prospectus, drawings, etc., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

ranks among those Companies that will stand when all others fall, and that it is not such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,

S. THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS, M. D.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M. STEWART.
TREASURER,
WILLIAM D. SMITH.
SECRETARY,
E. J. HARRISON.

12-31-6t

OFFICE OF THE

Volcanic Oil and Coal Company,

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1864.

The VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, of West Virginia, formed on 2500 acres of OIL territory, upon the "Great Kanawha" in Western Virginia, has been organized as follows:—

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM C. STILES, JR.
TREASURER,
LEWIS COOPER.
SECRETARY,
A. L. MASSEY.
DIRECTORS,

William C. Stiles, Jr., Lewis Cooper,
J. F. Steiner, Robert H. Gratz,
William P. Hacker,

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby notified to pay their subscription on or before the 5th day of January, 1865.

A limited number of shares, not exceeding Six Thousand, are offered to the public at subscription price, $1 per share, up to the 5th of January, after which time no subscriptions will be taken.

COOPER & GRAFF,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS,

12-26-5trp No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,

or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

REDUCED PRICES,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL,

No. 72 N. SIXTH Street,

Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported WATCHES,

in Gold and Silver.

GOLD JEWELRY

of the latest styles.

HANDSOME SILVER WARE.

warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

G. RUSSELL,
12-10-6tl No. 72 N. SIXTH Street.

OFFICE FOR SUBSCRIPTION

OF

NATIONAL LOANS.

10-40

U. S. 5 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

In accordance with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the SUBSCRIPTIONS to this LOAN will cease on JANUARY 7, 1865.

This Loan is a five per cent. GOLD LOAN, payable at the option of the Government after ten years from February 28, 1864, and redeemable in forty years from March 1, 1864. Interest payable March and September. Subscriptions received at par, by payment of interest back to 1st of September, adding forty per cent. as an equivalent for GOLD INTEREST.

For further information apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
12-31 No. 114 S. THIRD St.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

12-30

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1864.

In compliance with the annexed order from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the SUBSCRIPTIONS to the

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN

WILL CLOSE

JANUARY 7, 1865.

These bonds, upon which the INTEREST is payable semi-annually, September 1, and March 1, IN COIN, have now four months accrued interest, which is a material advantage, as subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest in currency, adding only 50 per cent. for premium.

This Bank is prepared to receive Subscriptions in large or small amounts, and will allow a liberal commission to Bankers and Brokers.

MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,

CASHIER.

ORDER ANNEXED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TEN-FORTY LOAN will be withdrawn on the 7th of JANUARY next. No Subscriptions therefor will be received after that date.

(Signed) WM. P. FESSENDEN,
12-30-5trp Secretary of the Treasury.

TO MANUFACTURERS, TO CONSUMERS OF COAL,

THE

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY

are daily mining their hard, free-burning, and substantial Black Heath and Primrose Coal.

STOCK CAPITAL, $300,000—62,500 SHARES.

EACH SHARE ENTITLES TO ONE AND A HALF TONS OF COAL PER YEAR, AT THE ACTUAL COST, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

STOCKHOLDERS' PRICE $7 50 PER TON, DELIVERED AT THE HOUSE.

If our Coal suits your daily wants, which by a trial of one or two tons you will ascertain, then we can offer advantages which no other dealer can. We may supply you directly from the mines, or daily from our yard, and in either case you receive uniformly the same kind of coal and certainly in weight.

If you become a stockholder of our Coal-providing Company, the coal is served at first cost; or if you become a customer, we shall give you advantages nowhere else practically obtainable.

Our business as miners seeks regular customers, and our works, when all completed, will be able to deliver over a hundred thousand tons of coal to the doors of consumers, who all, by becoming either stockholders or regular purchasers, enjoy the advantages of being directly connected with our mines.

THE COMPANY HAVE RESERVED 27,500 SHARES FOR A WORKING CAPITAL.

Shares, each, $10; four shares, $35; ten shares, $90; twenty shares, $170; fifty shares, $425; one hundred shares, $850; and two hundred and fifty shares, $2000; payable half on subscribing, and half 5th January, 1865. Each share entitles the holder to receive annually one and a half tons of coal at cost, now $7 50 per ton, for successive years, and also to Cash Dividends of the profits from the sales of all surplus coal.

We have just completed an important alteration in our Works, and by it, we have the proud satisfaction of offering a better prepared coal than the market has yet produced; the quality of which is praised by all our customers.

Coal mines worked on such a practical basis are worth more than Gold mines, and pay better dividends than many fabulous Oil wells. While our Coal Works will produce the Black Diamonds uninterruptedly for a dead certainty, the Gold mines and Oil wells may suspend *sine die*. An investment in a sound Coal-producing business like ours, is almost obligatory for every providing family, at least so far as to provide for the yearly demand of coal for household purposes. In this aspect a dividend or interest of 40 to 50 per cent. on the money invested can certainly be realized, without placing one dollar of the principal at risk. Ninety dollars, once for all invested, will provide at least for twenty years fifteen tons of coal per year, at the actual cost of mining, transporting, and delivering the same to the door of the stockholder; on which is will receive the interest or dividend immediately on the receipt of the coal, by paying so much less for the same.

We are supplying thousands of our citizens with our coal; but we have still room for thousands of stockholders and customers; for, the greater the number, the more profitable the business; as by it, the production and delivery of coal is decidedly cheapened.

Please call at our office, and make a trial of one ton of our coal, and you will surely become a stockholder or a regular customer.

The Company is clear of debt, and conducts business on the cash principle.

Office, No. 123 S. THIRD Street (opposite Girard Bank).

HENRY SCHMOLZ, Treasurer.
ALBERT B. JAMES, Secretary. 12-24-sauth-1mrp

ARTHUR H. MESSITER,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

having concluded his engagement at Ripley Female College, Vermont, is prepared to receive PIANOFORTE LESSONS in PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 2.

12-30-6t* No. 244 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 626 MARKET Street.

BOOK SALE,
This Evening,
At 8½ o'clock, a large lot of Books, from Private Libraries.

Tuesday Morning,
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE,
GLASS WARE, &c.

A general assortment in lots suitable for retail storekeepers.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SET.
One rich Silver-Plated Tea Set.
THREE SEWING MACHINES.
1 made by George B. Stout & Co.; 2 maker unknown.
U. S. NAVY TOBACCO.
At 10 o'clock (sharp) 1 box, 115 pounds, U. S. Navy Tobacco. 12-31-2t

BOARDING WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a lady, child, and nurse. Two furnished rooms on the second floor, with fire, board, &c., in a pleasant part of the city, accessible to street cars. Address C. E. G., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 12-28

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until January 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army, during the ensuing year, at the points hereon designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses, at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the ice not to be received for use in quality, the thickness of the ice to vary, and the manner in which it is packed, shall have been approved by a medical officer; and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and received.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective points, with the privilege that additional may be needed at any time for the year's supply, it also to be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:—

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

	Tons.
Annapolis, Maryland, ice-house owned by the United States	150
Point Lookout, Maryland, ice-house owned by the United States	100 "
Fortress Monroe, Virginia, ice-house owned by the United States	200 "
Portsmouth, Virginia, ice-house not owned by the United States	100 "
Beaufort, South Carolina, ice-house owned by the United States	200 "
Savannah, Georgia, ice-house not owned by the United States	500 "
Pensacola, Florida, ice-house not owned by the United States	100 "
Mobile Bay, Alabama, ice-house not owned by the United States	150 "
New Orleans, Louisiana, ice-house owned by the United States	100 "

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily, by weight, for the year 1865—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, at the places enumerated above, and upon the following annual estimate, in and near—

Boston, Massachusetts	10 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island	150 "
New Haven, Connecticut	60 "
New York	500 "
Newark, New Jersey	100 "
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,200 "
Baltimore, Maryland	500 "
Frederick, Maryland	75 "
Washington, D. C.	2,000 "

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until January 1, 1866, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish _____ tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial ice-houses, at the within named points, namely:—

_____ at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely:—at _____ tons at $ _____ per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being received for use.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed) _____

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily or otherwise, as the ice received for the hospitals upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$ _____ cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

(Signed) _____

The above forms of proposal will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfil the contract, certified to by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, it must accompany the proposal, or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bids is accepted, and immediately proceed to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $6000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The post office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon Charles Sutherland, United States Army, Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C."

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids deemed unsuitable.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.
Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.
12-30-5t

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in ten minutes, and a *permanent cure* effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from *ten to twenty years' standing* yield at once to its influence. Price $1. Sent postpaid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, No. 26 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. 12-6-tauthsmrp

HAIR UPROOTED FROM ALL PARTS of the body in *five minutes, without injury to the skin*, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Mailed to any address for $1 25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 26 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12-6-tauthsmrp

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.
YOUTH TO THE AGED!—
BIOKRENE, or
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only subfarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self-abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE.

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Emaciation, Ennui.

It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the Nervous System; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their natural vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

It will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 61 CEDAR Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 32 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

12-6-tuthsm-1yrp

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

For The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YEAR BELLS,

BY RICHARD COE.

Ring out, ring out, ye New Year bells,
From turret-top and steeple high;
Where'er a patriot bosom swells
Ye lend a gladness to the eye!
Ring out, ring out,
And while ye ring,
Let all the people shout
And sing,
On every hand,
Of victory throughout the land!

Ring out, ring out, ye New Year bells,
From turret-top and steeple high;
For well we know your sound foretells
The glorious dawn of liberty!
Ring out, ring out,
And while ye ring,
Let all the people shout
And sing,
On every hand,
Of freedom's triumph in the land!

Ring out, ring out, ye New Year bells,
From turret-top and steeple high;
Ring out the wrong that with us dwells,
Ring in the right approaching nigh!
Ring out, ring out,
And while ye ring
Let all the people shout
And sing,
On every hand,
Of joy and gladness in the land!

Ring out, ring out, ye New Year bells,
From turret-top and steeple high;
From the pure heart's monastic cells
A holy incense mounts the sky!
Ring out, ring out,
And while ye ring,
Let all the people shout
And sing,
Throughout the land,
Of the dear Christ now just at hand!

A Visit to the Residence of Cowper.

Rev. Dr. Raffles, an English clergyman and traveller, who died about a year ago, left a diary which has lately been published, with a memoir, in London. His letters from the various places of his sojourn are among the best things in the volume. A visit to the home of Cowper is thus described:—

"I am quite full of Cowper, and can think and write of nothing else, having just returned from exploring scenes which his genius has immortalized. I arrived here about 2 o'clock, and took up my quarters at the inn in the market place, just opposite the house in which he lived for nearly twenty years. The house is one of considerable antiquity, built of red brick, and is now most gloomy and deplorable in appearance, being inhabited only in part, and that by people who are kept close prisoners, being fearful of opening the doors lest the bailiffs should enter in—a very different state of things to that which it presented when the author of 'The Task' was its tenant, and Lady Austin was his guest. Things being as I have stated, I find it impossible to gain admittance to the interior of the said mansion, so must content myself with gazing on the outer walls, while imagination pictures to herself the scenes once exhibited within. And oh! who that has any spark of genius or of piety, can look upon that building, ugly and disfigured and gloomy as it is, without the deepest emotion, when he reflects that beneath its roof a poem was conceived and executed which will be the pride and glory of our country, so long as England has a name and a place among the civilized and polished nations of the earth!

"After dinner I set off, book in hand, for Weston Underwood, a very small village, about a mile and a half from Olney. I did not take the carriage-road to it, but went, as the guide recommended, by the fields, visiting in the way 'the eminence,' and other spots alluded to and described in the poems. By this circuitous mode I reached the hall, a very old mansion, long the residence of the Throckmorton family, the walks, the shrubberies, the gardens, the groves of which are so amply delineated in the works of Cowper. The last possessor, Sir George Throckmorton, has recently died, and the present owner, to whom the title does not descend, is suffering the house to go to decay. Indeed, it is a miserable old place, very disadvantageously situated, and not worth preserving. As Cowper, however, had spent many hours, and perhaps some of the few happy ones he was permitted to enjoy within the walls of that now forlorn and deserted mansion, I was determined, if possible, to see the interior, and my wish was gratified, one of the female servants showing me through the principal apartments. But they had nothing about them, only—and that was enough to endear them to me—they had witnessed the social hours of Cowper, and the genius of the poet seemed to linger amid their silence and solitude.

"Leaving the house, I sought the gardener, who introduced me to the garden and the wilderness. He had been only eight years at Weston, and knew nothing of Cowper personally. I found him, however, civil and intelligent. Amongst other things, he pointed out to me a shrub—the lignum vitæ—which the poet had planted with his own hand more than thirty years ago. While sauntering through the grounds the idea occurred to me that you would be gratified, as well as I, with some plant from Weston, to enrich, and, as it were, to consecrate our humble shrubbery at Edge Hill. I communicated my desire to the gardener, which he immediately proceeded to gratify, and, in pursuance of which, he has packed up for me three China rose plants, which I shall send you by the coach, and which, as soon as they arrive, you must cause to be put into the ground."

How to Fall Asleep.

The great point to be gained in order to secure sleep is to escape from thought, especially from clinging, tenacious, imperious thought, which, in most cases of wakefulness, has possession of the mind. I always effect this by the following simple process:—"I turn my eyeballs as far to the right or left, or upwards or downwards, as I can without pain, and then commence rolling them slowly, with that divergence from a direct line of vision, around in their sockets, and continue doing thus until I fall asleep, which occurs generally within three minutes—always within five, at the most. The immediate effect of this procedure differs from that of any other that I have ever heard to procure sleep. It not merely diverts thought into a new channel, but actually suspends it. Since I become aware of this, I have endeavored, innumerable times, while thus rolling my eyes, to think upon a particular subject, and even upon that which before kept me awake, but I could not.

"As long as they were moving around, my mind was blank. If any one doubts this, let him try the experiment for himself. I wish he would; let him pause just here and make it. I venture to assure him that, if he makes it in good faith, in the manner described, the promise of 'a penny for his thoughts,' or for each of them, while the operation is in progress, will add very little to his wealth. Such being its effect, we cannot wonder that it should bring sleep to a nervous and wakeful man at night. The philosophy of the matter is very simple. A suspension of thought is to the mind what a suspension of travel or labor is to a weary body. It enjoys the luxury of rest; the strain upon its faculties is removed; it falls asleep as naturally as the farmer in his chair after toiling all day in his fields."

—Mr. J. A. Packard, of Galena, Illinois, raised one hundred and sixty-five bales of cotton this year, on a plantation near Vicksburg. It has been ginned, baled, and sent to New York, where, at present prices, it is worth $75,000. His net profit is $40,000.

A DEAD LETTER FROM A LIVE GENERAL.—A few days since a letter was found in the Dead Letter Bureau of the Post Office Department, which had been addressed to General Sherman, and had been deposited in the mail for return to the writer, endorsed by the General. The letter was simply a petition for permission to establish a paper at Atlanta, and was signed by a large number of prominent and influential individuals. Upon receipt of it, General Sherman endorsed it somewhat as follows:—"The present is not a suitable time for printing newspapers in Atlanta; therefore, the permission you ask is hereby refused. I have more applications from men who want to publish newspapers than I have from those who want to fight."

THE WEALTHIEST MAN.—AN ANNUAL INCOME OF $2,500,000.—Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) in the world. He has lately paid an income tax of $240,000 on a net income of *five million dollars!* This would be the interest, at six per cent., of over eighty millions. We know of no cases among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this; and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the "richest man" living.

Mr. Stewart's annual business is thirty millions, and his profits, as appears by his tax, are five millions a year. He owns fourteen millions in real estate. Moses Taylor, who pays taxes on an income of $2,000,000, can scarcely be called a wealthy man in comparison with Mr. Stewart. What a vast amount of good might be done with such an income as Stewart's!—*Hartford Times.*

A PRETTY MOWER IN SAXONY.—At Dresden I saw the Sistine Madonna with inexpressible delight; but I saw another sight, not quite so poetical and ideal, yet still to be looked upon with interest and pleasure. One day I was walking through the public square to the picture gallery. I happened to notice a woman mowing. I stopped, sat down, and looked at her for half an hour. She was apparently two or three and twenty. Her head was finely formed, and set firmly on her shoulders. Her hair was neatly braided round it; her features were regular; complexion brown as a berry; eyes bright blue; form vigorous, well-rounded, like that of Dorothea in Goethe's poem. From her ears hung golden earrings. She wore a bright-colored petticoat, reaching a little below the knees; her legs were bare, and her feet encased in embroidered shoes. She was the picture of health and robust beauty. She swung the scythe with an inimitable ease and grace; and, as she did so, there was a placid expression on her pleasant countenance, which spoke of a good conscience, a contented spirit, and a willingness to do the work which her destiny pointed out. I examined the swaths; the grass was cut as smooth as velvet—you could not tell where one swath ended and the next began. An English lawn looked no smoother. It was a work of art, high art; and an American farmer might have taken a useful lesson. I wish I could have taken her portrait as she stood before me.—*Professor Felton.*

BRAIN-WORK AND LONGEVITY.—The philosophers ought to have length of days for their portion, seeing how their pursuits ought to elevate them above the disturbances of life. And such is, in fact, the operation of life, by which their faculties are furnished with constant entertainments on subjects which would seem to lie outside the range of uneasy passions, while creating or exciting the noblest moral emotion. An unusual amount of health and longevity is, in fact, found among philosophers—whether mathematicians, naturalists, or speculative students. Such things have been heard of as strife in these serene fields of thought; such sights have been seen as faces furrowed with fretfulness, or working with passion; but the old age of many philosophers is, at this moment, in honor to their vocation.

Peter Barlow was, when he lately died at 82, the same Peter Barlow that he had been to two generations of friends and disciples. Sir David Brewster is still occupied at the same age. The late Mr. Tooke did not puzzle his brain about the currency too much to be still up to the subject at 86. Sir Roderick Murchison is past 70, and so is Sir John Herschel. Literature ought to have the same operation as science; but it seems to have more room for agitations and anxieties, except in the case of authors who live in and with their works, exempt from self-regard. Jacob Grimm was a very perfect example of the philosophic serenity which a literary career can yield, and he lived to 78.

There is something remarkable in the longevity of literary women in modern times, even if we look not beyond our own country. Mrs. Piozzi and Mrs. Delancy perhaps scarcely enter within the conditions; and the still lamented Jane Austin was under an early doom from consumption; but Miss Edgeworth was above 80 when she died; Joanna and Agnes Baillie were older still; and Mrs. Trollope died the other day at 84. The artists who have departed lately have been old Bict, who was 87, and Verner, 74. Our Mulready was 76, and Cockerell, the architect, was 75.—*Once-a-Week.*

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-tf

HENRY PARKER,

Nos. 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER PROOF CLOTH	CLOAKS.
BEAVER "	"
TRICOT "	"
HEAVY BIRRED "	"
FROSTED BEAVER "	"
CHINCHILLA "	"

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.

11-7-thstu3m

HENRY RASKE,

NEW FUR STORE,

No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,

Importer and Manufacturer

OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

12-16-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 826 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,

ERMINE,

CHINCHILLA,

GERMAN FITCH,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 100 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHE STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-6m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

11-12stuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'

Sewing Machines.

No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-8 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

At No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,

11-22tf PHILADELPHIA.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh,

Established 1841. Incorporated 1853.

Young Men prepared for the Counting-house and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING,

in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent penmen.

Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detectin Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING,

by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experience Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at an time. Evening Sessions after September 15.

Catalogues containing the names of 471 students, terms &c., forwarded gratis on application.

11-17thstutt S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,

Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificate that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by the tax sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance passed in Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2-4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FIRST DIVISION,

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Giesboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel in Charge First Division,

12 1 2t Quartermaster General's Office.

BANK NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN A. LEWIS,

12-10-stuth-11-12 Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—

FRANKFORD, December 20, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

12-20-11 W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12-9-5t11 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereon by the laws of the United States.

12 19-30t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.

JOHN MANSFIELD,

12-23-1m* Office, No. 403 LIBRARY Street, 2d story.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Also several good Fifers.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marines receive Prize Money.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,

12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country can bring the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

G. W. WRIGHT. T. E. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,

AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, to full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, SMALTE, MUSTARD, &c.*, of superior quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

Jall-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

F. BROWN'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,

An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint

DYSPEPSIA.

In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FREDERICK BROWN,

Druggist and Chemist,

N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

Philadelphia,

11-1y91 And for sale by Druggists generally.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. To the afflicted from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 619 FINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Gutta-percha Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Suspenders, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. 1m25-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fadine, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!

If you with a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's Office, No. 516 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. 8-5

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.

Yes, a positive cure for

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.

Contains no mineral, no balsam, no Mercury.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO CHANGE OF DIET, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been paged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, one try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope.

Price, mile package, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTER, SCALES, BOILS,

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered the public as a positive cure,

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most positive certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that or which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICE will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which members of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH.

In cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is also acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun":—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 30, 1863.

"'I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease to its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my antic patrons promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and so far as my use of them expends, recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by

S. C. UPHAM,

No. 28 S. EIGHTH Street.

DESMOND & CO.,

No. 915 RACE Street.

10-12-3m

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS!

Up to this time females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which means can only prove palliative. If not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been called upon to undergo the relief his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a perfect cure by the use of only a few boxes. For these complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, $2 per box. Sole Agents, DUFFY & CO., No. 332 S. SECOND Street. 10-1-3m

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE

CAN BE RELIED ON!

NEVER FAILS TO CURE!

DOES NOT NAUSEATE!

IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!

NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!

DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!

CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!

Price $2. Male or Female.

Sent by mail to any address.

C. PRICE ROSE,

Box 2056 Post Office.

Sole Agents, DUFFY & CO.,

10-1-3m No. 332 S. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.

Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 122 CARTER Street, and No. 141 ROCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly executed. 11-23

ening Telegraph
TURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

HE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

[Concluded.]

honorable member has promised to turn
what he is pleased to call his mind."
norable gentleman has treated a subject
he knows nothing, in a temper of mind
uld incapacitate him from treating effec-
of which he knew much." These are
of the amenities with which he rather
han irritated the lower house; but the
orous lords were shocked and scandal-
, in the debate on the salmon fishery
arged a numerous band of hereditary
, including cabinet ministers and ex-
rs, with doctrines subversive of the most
of property. He utters these things
evenly-balanced, bland tone of voice.
e smallest symptom of anger; and he
very little gall in his disposition; but
not the less irritating on that account.
olonged cheer with which Lord Cran-
rebuke was received on both sides would
nted or quelled most men, but it left
estbury apparently unabashed, although
haps, eventually unimproved.
curious that the career of Thurlow was
a similar episode. He hailspoken too
to arrogantly, when the Duke of
advantage of his temporary un-
ured him with his humble birth
late of his peerage. What fol-
by Mr. Charles Butler in his
Thurlow rose from the wool-
ced slowly to the place from
ce-lor usually addresses the
"I am amazed," he said, in a low tone of
"at the attack the noble duke has made
me. Yes, my lords," considerably raising
e, "I am amazed at his grace's speech.
ble duke cannot look before him, behind
or on either side of him, without seeing
ble peer who owes his seat in this house
onorable exertions in the profession to
t belong. Does he not feel that it is as
ble to owe it to these as to being the acci-
of an accident?
all these noble lords the language of the
duke is as applicable and is as insulting as
myself. But I don't fear to meet it single
-handed. No one venerates the peerage more
I do; but, my lords, I must say the peerage
ited me, not I the peerage. Nay, more, I
n say and will say that, as a peer of parlia-
nent, as a speaker of this right honorable house,
s keeper of the great seal, as guardian of His
ajesty's conscience, as Lord High Chancellor of
ngland—nay, even in that alone in which the
oble duke would think it an affront to be con-
dered, as a man—I am at this moment as
espectable, I beg leave to add, I am at this mo-
ent as much respected, as the proudest peer I
ow look down upon."
Mr. Butler says that the effect of this speech,
th within and without the walls of Parliament,
as prodigious. It gave to Thurlow an ascend-
ncy in the house which no chancellor had ever
fore possessed.
It invested him in public opinion with a charac-
r of independence and honor (very ill-merited,
y the way); and this, though he was ever upon
he unpopular side in politics, made him always
opular with the people. Lord Westbury did not
redeem himself by a blow opportunely and hap-
ily struck, but he has amply redeemed himself
his labors in jurisprudence and legislation,
the proved possession of all the solid qualities
hich give weight and dignity to his elevated
ost.
By an odd coincidence, one of the greatest in-
ellectual displays in the House of Commons was
en he was acting in co-operation with Mr.
adstone; and the dialectic contest in which he
the greatest risk of a damaging discomfiture,
when he had that consummate master of
e for an antagonist. The intellectual display
n carrying through the clauses of the duty
uccessions bill; the dialectic contest was
n, in a debate on the divorce bill, the quon-
allies differed as to the orthodox doctrine
ching marriage and divorce. Few disputants
ld be better matched on such a subject: in
owledge, subtlety, readiness, and command of
guage they were on a par. But on its being
the forensic champion had misread
on which the dispute turned, the
ictory was awarded to the eloquent lay
on of the establishment.
ing the most of Lord Eldon's tenure of the
eal, he had no assistance but the master of
olls. He had to act as equity judge of first
ance, equity judge of appeal, and president of
ppellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, in
h capacity he practically reviewed his own
sions when an ill-advised suitor was not con-
with his judgment in Lincoln's Inn. The
rice-chancellor was created in 1813. Two
were added in 1841. The other additional
judges are the lords justices, who share
ppellate jurisdiction with the lord chancellor.
e two jointly form an appeal court, but the
ancellor, if it pleases him, may sit alone to hear
als in equity, or may summon them to sit
h him. A late chancellor having exercised
s privilege oftener than was deemed necessary,
rd Westbury accounted for his excess of
tion thus:—"Poor little fellow, he does not
e to be left alone in the dark."
One obvious consequence of these changes is
hat the judicial capacity of a chancellor is less
requently tested, and is, in fact, of much less
mportance than when, Atlas-like, he bore nearly
he whole administration of equity on his back.
What we hope and expect from Lord Westbury
s not that he will rival Nottingham or Hard-
wicke by his decrees, but that he will far surpass
he most enterprising of his predecessors in wise
nd large measures of law reform.
There is yet another member of the judicial
body in whom the public have a vivid personal
nterest, and of whom we must consequently say
omething, although the recent date of his ap-
ointment will not justify us in saying much. On
Sir Creswell Cresswell's lamented death, the
ench and the bar were carefully scanned to dis-
over a fitting successor. A sensible man of the
world, gifted with the faculty of fathoming the
springs of human nature, and of appreciating the
arying social relations of persons in the differ-
nt walks of life, not merely an accomplished
awyer, was required; and when the choice fell
pon Sir James (lately Baron) Wilde, it was ratified
by manifested, both as a practising barrister
nd as a judge, most of the desired qualifica-
ions, while his personal position was in keeping
ith them. He is a nephew of the late Lord
ensborough, and was educated at Winchester, and
rinity College, Cambridge. Called to the bar in
832, he went the northern circuit, until he was
made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1860. He is
arried to a daughter of the Earl of Radnor.
The Right Honorable Stephen Lushington,
.C.L., judge of the Arches Court, and judge
f the High Court of Admiralty, is too eminent
member of the judicial body to be passed
ss, although the simultaneous presidency of
he two courts by the same person is a clear
ndication of their decline. The truth is, the
ost important business originally belonging
o the Court of Arches has been transferred to
he Probate, Matrimonial, and Divorce Court;
nd the Court of Admiralty languishes from the
nevitable lack of employment during peace.
Yet we well remember a pamphlet in which the
ingenious writer, the present queen's advocate,
aintained that its unimpaired jurisdiction
as essential to the well-being of the naval
ervice, and was connected, by no very ex-
tended chain, with the glories of Trafalgar and
he Nile—a theory probably based upon the fact
hat Nelson and other naval heroes have ex-
hibited a natural but most prosaic attachment to
rize money. A civilian may also be excused
or wishing to avert the rude hands of innova-
ion from the sacred precincts of this tribunal,
when he reflects that from it issued those mas-
erly expositions of international law, Lord Stowell's
udgments, by which, and by which alone,
English jurisprudence is known and honored
hroughout the civilized world.
Dr. Lushington was born in 1783, the son of a baronet. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and began life with all the social advantages that education and connection could confer. His tastes and habits being eminently intellectual, no one in his day contributed more to diffuse that opinion of professional society which had been formed, as we have seen, by Lord Grenville and Sir Walter Scott. He was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and Judge of the Admiralty in 1838. He sat in Parliament from 1829 to 1841, a consistent Whig, acting and voting with Brougham, Denman, and Mackintosh; and his name is honorably associated with theirs in the great liberal movement effected by them in national education, in toleration, and, above all, in the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, for which he toiled unceasingly till it was done. His elocution was marred by his voice, which was high and shrill, almost shrieking in moments of excitement; but his speeches commanded attention by weight of matter, force of argument, and earnestness of purpose. It would be flattery to call him a great judge; and perhaps it is fortunate for his fame that the Admiralty Court no longer challenges the same amount of critical attention which it commanded under Lord Stowell; for he is said to place himself on the justness of his first impressions, and generally to act upon them. Talleyrand's cynical maxim was, "Distrust your first impulses because they are commonly good;" but the reverse may be predicated of first impressions in a law case unless we presuppose a complete mastery of its legal relations and analogies, as well as an intuitive knowledge of the facts. Dr. Lushington's administration of justice, however, has not been unsatisfactory on the whole; and the last important judgment delivered by him shows that his judicial powers are undecayed. He is another instance of the wonderful examples recently accumulated of old men rising superior to the weight of years and proudly defying time. That judgment, involving the most embarrassing of problems, whether a large section of the Church are or are not lying in the face of its articles, has been partly annulled on appeal, but it is a memorable example of the intellectual powers of a jurist and theologian past eighty.
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is a court of appeal composed of the principal judges and ex-judges of the superior courts. It is little known to the public, except by its judgments in Indian cases between parties with unpronounceable names, collectively pronounced, and it has no distinct personality to be sketched.
In consequence of the judgment delivered by the lord chancellor in the Williams and Wilson (Essays and Reviews) cases, the competency of this court, as a court of appeal in ecclesiastical matters, has been vehemently assailed, especially in the *Quarterly Review*, in which it is contended that the clergy should be absolute judges of doctrine in all cases. But it seems to be forgotten that the clergy do not constitute the Church; and most reasonable people will be of opinion, that the lay element is especially required in a tribunal which decides, in the last resort, an ecclesiastical question, involving not merely doctrinal points, but temporal rights. It will be an evil day for the clergy when the majority are left free to persecute the minority.
A distinct personality is also wanting to the tribunal which finds an appropriate place among Mr. R. Doyle's humorous and thoughtful illustrations of "Manners and Customs of ye Englyshe in 1849." No. 15 is headed "Highest Court in ye Kyngdom: Ye Lords Hearing Appeals." It represents the finest saloons in Europe, with the lord chancellor on the woolsack; the counsel addressing him; one lord reading a "Blue Book;" another, with folded arms, asleep; and a third (a striking likeness of Lord Brougham, in plaid trousers) in an attitude of mingled weariness and irritability. It is undeniable that this is hardly a caricature of a court which can overrule, one after the other, if it pleases, the judgments of the highest tribunals in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Four peers being a quorum, three lay lords and a bishop are regularly told off to make a court: the aggregate is the "Highest Court of Law in ye Kingdom;" and (wonder of wonders!) all who take, or have taken, part in its proceedings maintained confidently that it works well.
These sketches, however slight and imperfect, may help to verify or correct the popular estimate of the bench. If it can boast of no brilliant constellations or luminaries, it is marked by no positive specks; and we should be puzzled to name a period when its members were less open to grave criticism or reproach. The want of polished demeanor in two or three is not peculiar to the judicial body of our time; and the worse blemishes are suggested in connection with illustrious names by the most cursory glance at our forensic annals.
Lord Mansfield, as may be read in "Junius," was plausibly accused of exalting the prerogative of the crown at the expense of liberty of the subject—of undermining the common law, and of misdirecting juries for personal or political objects. On his retirement, Thurlow, then chancellor, said that he "hesitated long between the corruption of Buller and the intemperance of Kenyon," adding most gratuitously as regards Kenyon, "not but there was a d—d deal of intemperance in Buller's corruption in Kenyon's intemperance." The prime minister, Mr. Pitt, placed a veto on the nomination of Buller, whom he himself, while traveling the circuit, had seen try a case affecting political rights in a close borough belonging to his (the judge's) family.
Kenyon has left a great and well-earned name; yet he indulged many peculiarities of opinion, nay, many strong prejudices, which worked injustice. His parsimonious meanness in dress, equipage, and style of living was proverbial; and his fondness for introducing supposed quotations from the classics ludicrously misunderstood, was so inveterate as to provoke the rebuke of George II. "Pray, my lord, keep to your good law, and give us no more of your bad Latin." In the amusing miscellany, entitled "Westminster Hall," he is represented as addressing the jury. "Having thus discharged your conscience, gentlemen, you may retire to your homes in peace, with the delightful consciousness of having performed your duties well, and may lay your heads on your pillows and say, "*Aut Cæsar aut nullus*" In Coleridge's "Table Talk" he is stated to have said, "Above all, gentlemen, need I name to you the Emperor Julian, who was so celebrated for the practice of every Christian virtue, that he was called Julian the Apostle." Granting that sundry barons of the exchequer need Latin authorities to be translated for them, they do not parade their ignorance in this fashion.
Lord Kenyon's undue partiality for Erskine is fixed by a happy quotation of Law's (Lord Ellenborough), in reply to an angry explosion of the favorite:—

"Non me tua fervida terrent
Dicta, ferox. Dii me terrent et Jupiter hostis."

Lord Ellenborough, on succeeding Lord Kenyon, declared that no gentleman should be subjected to the indignities which he himself had endured from, or seen inflicted by, his predecessor; and with rare exceptions, he kept his word. But with all his high qualities he had his faults. A political opponent like Lord Cochrane (afterwards Earl of Dundonald) had small chance of justice at his hands; he would fain have silenced altogether those charged with offenses against religion, like the publishers of Tom Paine; and in his eyes a libel against persons in authority was a crime more dangerous to the public peace than housebreaking.
Talfourd introduces an amusing anecdote in his "Vacation Rambles," in these words:—"Lord Ellenborough had come down after an interval, during which his substitutes had made slow progress, and was rushing through the list like a rhinoceros through a sugar plantation, or a common sergeant, in the evening, through a paper of petty larcenies; but just as he had nonsuited the plaintiff in the twenty-second cause, which the plaintiff's attorney had thought safe till the end of the week, and was about to retire to his turtle, with the conviction of having done a very good morning's work," etc. This somewhat diminishes our admiration for the exploit (mentioned to his honor in the House of Commons at the time), that he had disposed of a Guildhall cause list containing five hundred and eighty-eight causes.
His lordship's promise of civility to the bar does not seem to have implied affability. Lord Brougham was told by a learned sergeant that, at the table of Sergeant's Inn, where the judges dine with their brethren of the coif, the etiquette was never to say a word after the chief justice, nor ever to begin any topic of conversation. "He was treated with fully more than the obsequious deference shown at court to the sovereign himself." It must be admitted that his surliness was redeemed by humor; as in his encouraging remark to the lyre who stammered out, "My lords, my unfortunate client—my unfortunate client——" "Go on, sir; so far the court is quite with you." Or his reply to Mr. Preston, who, after occupying an entire day amid the yawns of the court, appealed to know when it would be their lordships' pleasure to hear the remainder of his argument. "Mr. Preston, we are bound to hear you, and shall do so in due course; the court has no pleasure in the matter."
It may fairly be inferred that other judges did not think it necessary to listen, or pretend to listen to all that was formally addressed to them, when we learn that Lord Mansfield, the prince of courtesy, was in the habit of reading newspapers and answering letters in court. Lord Eldon did so too; and Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively, to mark his contempt for the advocate. Lord Clare, who had a life-long feud with Curran, beginning with a duel, once brought a Newfoundland dog into court, and gave it his exclusive attention while Curran was speaking. The counsel paused. "Proceed, Mr. Curran; pray proceed," said the lord chancellor, looking up, with his hand on the head of his canine companion. "I will proceed, my lord, when your lordships have concluded your consultation."
Anecdotes abound of Chief Justice Willes's gallantry, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture to reproduce; and Boswell reports a conversation with Johnson, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested by some judicial irregularity. "On the same evening, he would not allow that the private life of a judge, in England, was required to be so strictly decorous as I supposed. 'Why, then, sir,' said I, 'according to your account, an English judge must live like a gentleman.' Johnson. 'Yes sir, if he can.'"
When Lord Northington (Henley) was master of the rolls, he requested leave of the king to discontinue the evening sittings of his court; and being called on for a reason, replied, "Because, please your majesty, I am always drunk after dinner." The speaker, Onslow, was complaining that he had been stopped in Parliament street through the obstinacy of a coalman, and was told that the lord chancellor (Northington) had experienced a considerable delay from the same cause. "Well," said the speaker, "did not his lordship show him the mace and strike him dumb?" "No, he did not; but he swore by God, that if he had been in his private coach, he would have got out and beat the d—d rascal to a jelly."
When Home, under trial for profane parody, was quoting passages from skeptical writers in his defense, one of his judges was overheard saying to a colleague that he would be d—d if he would sit there and hear the Christian religion abused." It should be remembered in mitigation, that swearing and drinking were then not deemed incompatible with the habits and manners of good society. Even the pious Eldon was frequently guilty of an oath.
Within the memory of the senior members of the profession, the Court of Exchequer was stated to be composed of one judge, who was a gentleman and no lawyer; a second, who was a lawyer and no gentleman; a third, who was neither; and a fourth, who was both. This description, in which strict economy may have been sacrificed to antithesis, recalls Charles Lamb's jocular remark on his four friends of the Lake school—that one would tell a lie, but would not pick a pocket; another would pick a pocket, but would not tell a lie; a third would do neither; and a fourth would do both—selecting, of course, the professed moralist for the climax.
The gentleman judge, not a lawyer, was Baron Graham; and some curious stories are told of his uniform politeness on the bench. In his day, it was usual to suspend judgment in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A name had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments, of which he was reminded on coming to the end of the list. "Oh, yes, I see. John Thompson—John Thompson, I beg your pardon; you also are to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul, too."
This is not so bad as the hanging judge, once frequently discoverable on the bench. One of the most repulsive specimens has been handed down to lasting ignominy by a couple of Pope's:—

"Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words or hanging, if your judge be Page."

Johnson records that at the trial of Savage for murder, Page concluded an inflammatory address to the jury in this fashion:—
"Gentlemen of the jury, you are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, a much greater man than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he wears very fine clothes, much finer clothes than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; that he has abundance of money in his pocket, much more money than you or I, gentlemen of the jury; but, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case, gentlemen of the jury, that Mr. Savage should therefore kill you or me, gentlemen of the jury?"
The testy judge has been most effectively laughed down by the inimitable sketch of Mr. Justice Starleigh, in the Pickwick trial; and we should not be sorry if the same powerful satirist would deal in the same summary fashion with the joking judge; although, if learning, capacity, and accomplishment could ever redeem the character from censure, it would have been so redeemed by the late Sir James Alderson. But we may safely trust to public opinion and the press to apply the corrective to all these exceptional blemishes. High functionaries of all kinds now act too much in the open glare of day to take liberties or indulge humors; while the dispensers of promotion are too sure of being called to a speedy account to risk a bad or even a fairly questionable appointment. While feeling and fully admitting, therefore, that there is room for improvement in the judicial body as they stand, we really see no immediate reason for grave complaint, apprehension, or regret concerning them.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, for the well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
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1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.— PASS.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....$2 25
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At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....3 00
At 12:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
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At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
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For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 9 and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express.....3 00
At 6:15 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....3 00
At 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York.....2 25
The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sunday excepted.
For Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 9:30 P. M.
For Lambertville at 5 P. M. on Saturdays only.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M., and 12 midnight.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.
☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before the time. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
December 1, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE.
From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.
When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
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WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—
For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M and 3 P. M.
For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Cape May at 6 A. M. and 12:45 A. M.
" Millville at 9:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
" Bridgeton at 7:15 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
" Salem at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.
" Woodbury at 7, 8:47, and 9:47 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and 6:10 P. M. to Camden only.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY
Will attend to all the usual branches of Express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article entrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 9:30 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 1:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6:30 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 5:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6:20 and 10:25 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.
Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 2:30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Hillman's baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½ 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
Those 7:30 a.m. and the 4½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.
FOR NORRISTOWN HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill, 7:40, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M.; 1:40, 2:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7:40, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½, and 9 P. M.
Those leaving Norristown at 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:30 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8:20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 3, 7, and 9½ P. M.
H. E. SMITH, General Superintendent.
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

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FROM PHILADELPHIA AND THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
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NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at TILLERTENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8:00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Norristown, Cumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:25 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:00 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., Pottsville at 2:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market trains with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 11 P. M. for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7:20 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:45 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M., and 12:30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1:33 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:00 and 8:00 A. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:20 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 5:45 A. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 2:00 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7:45 A. M., and 5

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. — The fascination for the stage is thought a strange one, yet, when it is considered that it brings all the higher faculties of the intellect into play, that it requires deep sensibility and passion, that it affords scope for feelings and emotions which in our everyday world find no scope, and, above all, that it brings in a week, to a successful actress as much as a hard-toiling seamstress can earn in a year—the temptations are great, and even reason and common sense can sanction them.

Woman's sphere of work is so circumscribed, so ill-paid, that we wonder not that she should strive at once bound to provide independence for herself, offence for those dear to her. As the advantages are pondered on the difficulties seem to disappear, and the result seems easy. A part to learn, a dress to provide, a little fright to conquer appear only nothing when compared with the magnitude of the result. Hence the number of debutantes submitted to the patient and courteous public.

We would desire to speak with gentleness and leniency of the debutante of last night, Miss Annie D'Arcy. Mercy should ever temper justice, but justice must be done for the sake of those who come after who have merit, and for the sake of long-established artists who have refined and increased their talents by deep and continued study.

That Miss D'Arcy should drop her voice at the end of her sentences, that she should not move with ease, that she should not properly modulate her voice, we think perfectly natural in a novice, and perfectly compatible with talent; but that she should read without intelligence or feeling, that she should be utterly devoid of impulse, magnetism, and enthusiasm, that she should drop her h's, is what cannot be forgiven. Miss D'Arcy's voice is thin, and strained to give it power.

She is tall and well formed, with a handsome arm, and youth and good looks sufficient for success, had she possessed the intellectual requirements. We cannot think that Miss D'Arcy has any requisite for the stage, excepting the will to succeed. Of Mr. Mordaunt's "Master Walter" we have already spoken. He matures it each time he plays it. To him came the honors of the play.

Mr. Murdoch read his part "excellently well," of course. He did not look it, nor is his Broadway lounge at all suited to tragedy. Miss Ward was sufficiently good and vivacious as "Helen." "Modus" was played with humor and distortion by Mr. Ward. This evening Miss D'Arcy will play "Pauline."

On Monday the fine Warren Combination will appear, and we may be sure of a few weeks' thorough and justifiable enjoyment. Mr. Warren is the most finished artist we have on the stage; Miss Orton unapproachable in some parts; Mrs. Mestayer the high-bred old woman of the stage, and Charles Barron, who can, if and when he likes, be excellent.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—We suppose the inclement weather will not materially interfere with the attendance at this popular theatre to-night. We have yet to know the occasion when the popularity of Miss Western, with her attractive entertainments, would not overcome the influence of the storm king. The bill for to-night is *Oliver Twist*, in which Miss Western will appear as "Nancy Sykes," for the last time. The performance will close with the favorite drama of the *Golden Farmer*. Both pieces are effectively cast.

On Monday next Miss Western commences the last week of her great engagement, repeating Madame Celeste's original military drama of the *French Spy; or, The Fall of Algiers*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Next week will be Mr. Clarke's last week. He has sacrificed this week to the holiday people, and will give us his best choice of pieces.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Annual grand communication, St. John the Evangelist's Day, Philadelphia, December 27, A. D. 1864, A. L. 5864. The following named brethren having been elected, December 5, 1864, for the ensuing Masonic year, were this day installed:—Brother Lucius H. Scott, R. W. G. Master; Brother John L. Goddard, R. W. D. G. Master; Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. S. G. Warden; Brother Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. J. G. Warden; Brother Peter Williamson, R. W. G. Treasurer; Brother William H. Adams, R. W. G. Secretary. The following brethren were also elected on the 7th instant:—

Trustees of Girard Bequest—Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, David Jayne, George Thomson.

Trustees of Masonic Lodge.—Brothers William Badger, James Shields, William Barger, John U. Giller, Alexander Kirkpatrick. In connection with the Elective Grand Officers.

Trustees Grand Lodge Charity Fund.—Brothers Joseph S. Riley, William S. Black, Augustus Macpherson, Jacob Loudenslager, George Griscom.

Among other business, the R. W. Grand Master was pleased to announce the following appointments for the year:—

Grand Chaplains.—Rev. Brothers John Chambers, Henry W. Ducachet, William Suddards, Daniel Washburn, Kingston Goddard, John P. Lundy, and Allan John.

Senior Grand Deacon, Brother Joseph F. Thomas; Junior Grand Deacon, Brother Francis H. Jackson; Grand Stewards, Brothers Adam Magg and James Ferguson; Grand Marshal, Brother Henry J. White; Grand Sword Bearer, Brother James Simpson; Grand Pursuivant, Brother George H. Ashton; Grand Tyler, Brother William B. Schnider.

Committee of Finance.—Brothers William Wootton, P. G. M., Robert Clark, Michael Nisbet, John C. Yeager, Francis Blanchurne.

Committee on Correspondence.—Brothers Samuel C. Perkins, George Griscom, E. F. Chase, Daniel M. Fox, Daniel Brittain.

Committee on Landmarks.—Brothers Josiah Randall, P. G. M.; William Barger, P. G. M.; Peter Williamson, P. G. M.; with the R. W. Grand Master and R. W. D. Grand Master.

Committee of Appeals.—Brothers James Page, P. G. M.; Henry M. Phillips, P. G. M.; John Thompson, P. G. M.; William Curtis; and John Beenken.

Committee of By-Laws.—Brothers Robert Fraser William H. Adams, Joseph H. Hedges, John Rutherford, Jr., J. Henry Brown.

Committee on Printing and Publishing.—Brothers Joseph S. Riley, R. Lloyd Lee, G. Thompson, Charles Feishmuth, A. R. Potter.

Hall Committee.—Brothers M. Richards Muckle, John Bolt, James Hutchinson, P. G. M., John U. Giller, James C. Adams.

Stewards of S. Girard Bequest.—Bros. Samuel Floyd, Lodge No. 2; Thomas D. Watson, 3; Ed. Henderson, 9; Addison Hines, 19; James Bateman, 51; John M. Davenport, 59; John Wagner, 67; Edward B. Schnider, 71; Joel Thomas, 72; Richard B. Connelly, 91; James Morrell, Jr., 114; John Beenken, 115; Francis B. Warner, 121; Charles Foster, 125; J. Wesley Miller, 126; Edward P. Lescure, 130; John B. Squires, 131; Peter A. Keyser, 134; John Martin, 155; Francis Funk, 158; George P. Little, 186; W. C. Parsons, 197; Jonathan Dickinson, 211; Edward C. Graeff, 230; Alfred T. Jones, 246; Alexander Robertine, 271; John W. Horner, 274; Gabriel Phillips, 289; L. R. Fletcher, 295.

Almoners of G. L. Charity Fund.—Brothers Edward Wiler, Lodge 2; Charles Padmore, 3; Samuel L. Duffield, 9; John McGinnis, 19; W. L. Marshall, 51; John Wilson, Sr., 52; George L. Taylor, 59; Herman Baugh, 67; David P. Jones, 71; Alfred R. Potter 72; George S. Martin, 91; William S. Stokley, 114; Washington Heimburger, 115; Albert R. Foering, 121; John P. Trau, 125; James Laning, 126; John L. Young, 130; Armstrong Leiper, 131; George J. Becker, 134; Joseph Megary, 155; J. R. Manderfield, Jr., 158; Joseph H. Roswell, 180; Thomas L. Simpson, 187; John Dorlan, 211; Daniel Brittain, 239; George K. Randall, 240; J. F. Nent, 271; Samuel P. Pedrick, 274; Thomas B. Simpson, 289; Henry L. Sinexon, 295.

GRAND HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Elected and Appointed Officers for 1865.—Comp. George W. Wood, M. G. G. High Priest; Comp. Samuel C. Perkins, M. E. G. King; Comp. George Griscom, M. E. G. Scribe; Comp. Peter Williamson, M. E. G. Treasurer; Comp. William H. Adams, M. E. G. Secretary.

The M. E. G. High Priest made the following appointments, viz.:—

Companions Peter A. Keyser, Grand Captain of the Host; Joseph H. Hedges, Grand Principal Sojourner; Henry J. White, Grand R. A. Captain; Alfred R. Potter, G. Captain Third Veil; Edward Masson, G. Captain Second Veil; William M. Ireland, G. Captain First Veil; Herman Baugh, Grand Marshal; John L. Young, Grand Pursuivant; Charles Frishmuth, S. G. M. of Ceremonies; James Palmer, J. G. M. of Ceremonies; William B. Schnider, Grand Tyler.

Grand Chaplains—Rev. Comp. John Chambers, Rev. Comp. H. W. Ducachet, Rev. Comp. Joseph J. Ellegood, Rev. Comp. Daniel Washburn, Rev. Comp. Joseph Castle, Rev. Comp. Robert W. Oliver, Rev. Comp. John F. Wilbur, Rev. Comp. James McGowan, Rev. Comp. Robt. H. Pattison.

Committee of Correspondence.—Comp. William H. Allen, Comp. Charles Gilpin, Comp. J. Alex. Simpson.

Committee on By-Laws.—Comp. William H. Adams, Comp. George H. Ashton, Comp. John Rutherford, Jr.

Committee on Finance.—Companions Joseph S. Riley, James Simpson, Thomas D. Watson.

Committee on Work.—Companions Joseph S. Riley, David C. Skerrett, Daniel Thompson, Robert Frazer, John Thomson, Harman Baugh.

THE DRAFT AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.—The Bounty bill which has been passed by both branches of City Councils, proposes paying the sum $100 to one year recruits; $225 to two years' men, and $400 to those who enlist for the full term, three years. The city has a surplus of over 2000 men, which will be credited on the present call, leaving our quota about 4000, which number, if not forthcoming by the 15th day of February, 1865, will be furnished by conscription. Those who are drafted must either shoulder a musket, or furnish an acceptable substitute. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars, was repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempted upon surgical examination. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, was also abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and now be held to similar service. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youths between sixteen and eighteen years may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Volunteers receive the Government bounty according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, $100; for two years, $200; for three years, $300. These amounts are paid in instalments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, $33 33; to a two years' recruit, $66 66; to a three years' recruit, $100. Two other instalments are to be paid to the volunteer, or his representatives, during the term of service. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute, or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Drafted men receive no bounty either from the Federal Government or the city—neither do substitutes for drafted men, or for men liable to draft furnished in advance of the draft, receive bounties from the Government. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them. Representative substitutes for those not liable to draft may be persons who are liable. It should be borne in mind, however, that substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable.

An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy he must be twenty-three years old.

Since the Bounty bill has passed Councils, a number of the Wards are taking the necessary steps to fill their quota. A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward was held last night, at Broad and Lombard streets. Those interested in the draft should pay particular attention that the names of all those not liable be stricken from the enrolment list. Every name taken off reduces the quota of the district. Each of the Wards, while they appoint a committee to collect funds to furnish volunteers, should also appoint a committee to hunt up all the exempts of the district who may be enrolled, and see that their names are dropped.

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES.—One of the most interesting and valuable papers on our exchange list is the *Sunday School Times*, published by J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 148 S. Fourth street. For a religious family paper it could hardly be excelled. Its list of able contributors is unusually large. The Rev. Dr. Todd, who is known the world over as a writer for the young, is a weekly contributor, as also the Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of the Epiphany Church in this city, who has an equal reputation as a children's preacher. Professor John S. Hart, the senior editor, is well known as former principal of the High School, and as an educator of the young. The *Times* is an able, interesting, and instructive sheet, that would, we are sure, be helpful to parents and teachers. The subscription price is but $1 50 a year. Send for a specimen copy and introduce the paper into your home.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.—The ruling prices in our domestic markets this morning, were as follows:—Apples, 35 to 45 cents per half peck; butter, 65 to 75 cents; cabbages, 8 to 15 cents per head; cheese, 30 to 35 cents per pound; eggs, 50 to 55 cents per dozen; lard, 28 to 33 cents; onions, 35 to 45 cents per half-peck; potatoes, 22 to 28 cents per half-peck; poultry, 20 to 25 cents per pound. The price of meals remains unchanged.

"HON'S LAST FAST."—The fourth grand sociable of the Pressmen's (Feeder) Association of this city will take place this evening at Assembly Buildings. The knights of the "inky keg" and of the "midnight music of the morning papers" will be on hand and in their glory. No class of newspaper people are more deserving than the jolly directors of "der mascheen."

DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.—The third annual distribution of bread, consisting of 500 loaves, will take place at the coal yard, Broad and Callowhill streets, on Monday morning, January 2, at 9 o'clock.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.—During the past week 35,024 tons of coal were transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

THE AGE OF INVENTION.—While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit we have long felt, what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining, in the *highest degree, simplicity* with *durability*, and while capable of doing *a greater range of work*, one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

This, we are happy to say, has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years.

From its first introduction the "FLORENCE" has gained hosts of friends and is regarded by our first families as a *household necessity*—conclusively proving, what we are most happy to announce, that the public fully appreciate the utility, beauty, and durability combined in the "FLORENCE MACHINE." Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

For the benefit of our readers we will mention some of the advantages and improvements of the Florence over all others.

It makes four different stitches, the lock, knit, double lock, and double knit, on one and the same machine; each stitch being *alike on both sides* of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel.

It has the *reversible feed motion*, and by simply turning a thumb-screw the work will run either to the right or left, or any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of the seams without turning the fabric, thereby saving hand labor.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform.

It is almost *noiseless*, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

Its motions are all *positive*; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It will not soil the dress of the operator, as all machinery is on the top of the table.

It is the most rapid sewer in the world, making five stitches to each revolution.

Its stitch combines elasticity, strength, and beauty.

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, *without change of tension or machinery.*

Every Machine has one of Jencks' patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn *any width of hem desired.*

It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.

It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thickness of cloth, without change of tension or, breaking of thread, or skipping stitches.

It has a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread.

A "*Foreman's Best Friend*," which *guides the work itself* is furnished with each machine.

While possessing the above and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines.

There is no risk in buying the Florence, as every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. No charge before made for learning to operate it. We learn that an agency for the sale of these wonderful Machines is about being established in all the principal cities and towns in the loyal States, and we advise our readers (if they cannot call at the salesroom, No. 630 Chesnut street) to send for circulars and samples of sewing.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO OUR PATRONS.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Patrons of our industrious art.
And friends by whose benignant aid
We thrive and flourish in our trade,
Our wish comes freshly from the heart
That health and joy, not to depart,
To each of you may be conveyed.

There objects in the past we've sought,
For when a man some cash has spent,
And on true prudence is intent,
It ever is a pleasing thought
That that which with it he has bought
Brings him such comfort as he meant.

And health, too, is most like to blest
Those who, as seasons veer around,
Are always, to their credit, found
Clothed in a seasonable dress.
So that cold air finds no ingress
The inward springs of life to wound.

The changes of the parting year
Have made no change in Tower Hall;
As proudly stands its structure tall.
War has not made its prices dear,
And simple does its stock appear,
Even to suit our patrons all.

And long we trust, it thus will do,
Since our philanthropy must glow
At benefiting others so,
By cheaply clothing them anew.
And what advantage 'tis to you
To patronize us, well you know!

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

STOKESIANA.—

BY A FELLOW (NOT LONG).

The shades of night were falling fast,
As a "one hoss shay" went driving past,
Which bore aloft a youth so nice,
Perched on a book with this device,
Stokesiana!

His brow was gay, his nose beneath
Bloomed like a rose between his teeth,
And as his eyeballs he rattled on
The book shone out with the name upon,
Stokesiana!

In driving on (his lead was light),
A Provo' Marshal caught his sight,
While gathered round were well-dressed folks,
And he let "drive" his poorest joke,
Stokesiana!

"Try not that dodge," the Provo' said,
"Crack jokes at me, I'll crack your head.
Halt! What's that thing you sit astride?"
The youth with trembling fear replied—
Stokesiana!

"O stay! hold up!" cries the rest,
When we want jokes we 'Get the best."
He slacked his speed, and drawing nigh
Showed them a page of jokes most dry,
Stokesiana!

"Beware the Station House, my lad!
Beware such jokes, they are too sad;"
'Tis was the Provo's last "beware,"
The youth replied with stupid stare,
Stokesiana!

Next morning, in the starlight grey,
Beside an "S.—T. (X)" he lay.
His "shay" was smashed, his horse they stoll,
And he is "left out in the co ld."
Stokesiana!

NOTE.—We would inform the public and our patrons that we have issued no "Almanac" for 1865, but have published a small book with the title of "Stokesiana," which may be had gratuitously by calling at our store, No. 824 Chesnut street.

Respectfully, CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers, under the Continental.

Parties inclosing a two-cent stamp can have a "Stokesiana" sent by return mail.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

BUY YOUR COAL OF A. S. BOYER, Northern Yard, Northwest corner of Eighth and Master; or, Central Yard, No. 304 N. Broad above Vine street. Very best quality sold at both yards. Try it!

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS of superior execution, fine style, and taste in finish are made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Patrons will please come early. The days are short.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT—An infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun-shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

COMPLIMENTARY.—My hair is now restored to its youthful color. I have not a grey hair left. I am satisfied that the preparation is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to me, who was in danger of becoming bald. This is the testimony of many who have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing. Every druggist sells them.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 613 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember spell, No. 613 Chesnut street.

OIL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

OHIO

OIL LAND LEASES.

25	Acres	15	Years,	one-fifth Royalty.
58	do	25	do	do do
80	do	25	do	do do
39	do	25	do	do do
70	do	15	do	do do
46	do	20	do	do do
10	do	20	do	do do
25	do	20	do	do do

OHIO FARMS FOR SALE.

185 ACRES IN ATHENS COUNTY.

50	do	do	do
130	do	do	do
80	do	do	do
135	do	WASHINGTON COUNTY.	

OIL LEASES

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

136	Acres	20	Years,	one-sixth	Royalty.
77	do	20	do	do	do
200	do	20	do	do	do
281	do	20	do	do	do
106	do	20	do	do	do
300	do	20	do	one-fourth	do
700	do	20	do	do	do

FARMS FOR SALE.

450	Acres	TURKEY RUN and WILLOW ISLAND.
102	do	PANTHER RUN.
200	do	do do
301	do	do do
200	do	BIG SANDY.
87	do	PANTHER RUN.
285	do	POINT PLEASANT.

BURNETT PROPERTY—On Paint Creek, about two miles from its mouth, on the Clarion river. SAW MILLS on this property, and heavily covered with white pine, and other timber, which alone would pay a dividend on $500,000. Also, coal in abundance, one large vein now being developed. At the present price of coal in this county, a large sum could be derived from this branch alone, 250 acres.

KANE FARM—250 acres, on Clarion river, 10 miles above Clarion town, and 14 miles from Brookville, the capital of Jefferson county. This territory has one and a half mile front on Clarion river, and from surface indications there is no better oil lands in this State—wells are now going down on the adjoining properties, with good show of oil. This land can be bought at the low price of $100 per acre.

Nine acres on Cherry Tree run, a most valuable piece of oil property, surrounded by large flowing and producing wells. This piece of land, once developed, will prove as remunerative as the entire territory of the most favored oil companies, and can be bought low.

125 acres near Franklin and near French creek. Through a portion of this land there is coal, varying from two to five feet thick; also, in one end limestone, which is now much wanted in this region, can be had in abundance. About 50 acres of this land shows the most favored prospects for oil yet discovered on French creek. This entire piece of land can now be bought for $25,000.

318 acres valuable coal land near the Allegheny river, being directly in the rear of the Roberts Oil Company's property. Three-feet coal veins now open and working. This piece of land could be made to prove most profitable if in the hands of an energetic company.

160 acres land near East Sandy, in Cranberry township, heavily timbered, and underlaid with many large veins of coal, which would prove a great saving to any company who possessed this territory. About eighty acres of this land is adapted to boring purposes, showing the same surface indications as are to be found on Oil creek and Cherry run. Price $25,000.

185 acres of land in Jefferson county, Pa., near the great oil region of the Clarion river. On this property there is valuable timber, and underlaid with heavy coal veins, a few of which have already been opened. The oil indications are very similar to those met with on Cherry run. This piece of property can now be purchased at a very low price. As yet, there has been but little attention paid to this region, but, from present indications, the land in this region will shortly command as fabulous prices as land on Oil creek. The coal alone on this territory, calculated at two cents per bushel, will more than pay for the whole property in eighteen months.

176 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county, lying near East Sandy, and not far from the Allegheny river. Williams run goes through this entire property. Near by there are several runs, one of which is now producing largely. Coal is found on adjoining territory. Prospects of this land proving largely productive, either for oil or coal, are not surpassed by any land in this county. This farm can be had for $16,000.

Acre and 22 perches, being a small piece of valuable boring land in Venango county, which can be had either on lease, or can be purchased in fee simple. There are few opportunities for purchasing such a small piece of land in this county. Can be bought cheap.

KEELER FARM—Situated on the northwest branch of Patchell run, Venango county; one-fourth of this land is good boring territory. Coal also on the land, and joins the Scott Farm, which has been sold and is now being developed. 100 acres.

360 acres in Cranberry township, Venango county; they are sinking wells on adjoining lands, with good show of oil.

70 acres in Sugar Creek township, Venango county; this land is well located, and fully one-half is adapted for boring purposes, several wells now going down on adjoining lands.

1000 acres of land in the Western oil region of Virginia. This territory is located near Mill, is surrounded by some of the most valuable oil territory in this State. Can be bought either in part or the whole tract.

OHIO OIL LANDS.

HART FARM—40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CRAY FARM—50 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

HENRY FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

M'ELFRESH FARM—45 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BALL FARM—40 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

POSEY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—80 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

ROASLY FARM—127 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

VORE FARM—80 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

CROY AND HANY FARM—90 acres in Homer township, Morgan county, Ohio.

FARMENTER FARM—140 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

R. ELLIOTT FARM—97 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

J. ELLIOTT FARM—106 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

GRAY FARM—40 acres in Marion township, Morgan county, Ohio.

EDGERTON FARM—— acres in Berne township, Morgan county, Ohio.

BOILEAU FARM—200 acres in Berne township, Athens county, Ohio.

HART FARM—91 acres in Homer and Marion townships, Morgan county, Ohio.

SIMPSON, JANNEY & CO.,
12-31-rptf Room 17, No. 400 CHESNUT Street.

CIRCULAR.

THE

McClintock Reserve Oil Company,

VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital $1,000,000,

100,000 SHARES OF STOCK.

Par Value $10 per share. Subscription Price $5 per share.

Working Capital $30,000.

OFFICE,
No. 436 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
J. D. REINBOTH.

The developed properties of this Company are on Oil creek. The portion immediately productive—upon the largest scale—is a tract of about four acres on the John McClintock farm, at the junction of Cherry run and Oil creek. It is well known that the lands upon both these streams are the most certain and reliable, if not the largest, sources of supply of oil anywhere known. The construction of wells in all the neighborhood is generally rewarded with success—sometimes very largely so—as the Reed, the Anderson, the Excelsior wells, and the rich and productive property of the Curtin Company. On the John McClintock farm (of which the Reserve is a part, and in its very centre), nearly every well is a success.

On the Reservation there have been five leases made to reliable men, in such manner as not to interfere with the mansion and grounds around it. On these several leases there are four wells completed, and two in a forward state of construction. No. 5 (the Haines well), a pumping well, which, at the time of the Committee's visit to the property, November 22, was yielding from 80 to 90 barrels per day, has increased to 105 barrels at last measurement; and it is believed will soon become a large flowing well. It is understood that the half of this well, and that, too, the *working* half, was sold recently for $175/0A. No. 1 well was flowing 140 barrels daily when the Committee were on the premises. No. 3 well is pumping and flowing about 125 barrels per day and promises to flow over 200 barrels per day in a very short time. No. 4 well has commenced to pump oil, and promises to be nearly, if not quite equal to No. 3.

The two wells, Nos. 2 and 6, now constructing, must add largely to the income of the Company—No. 2 only waiting tubing, and No. 6 in process of boring.

The interest of the Company in the McClintock Reservation is one-fourth of all the oil produced therefrom, free of expense. In the existing five leases, and abundant room is afforded for eight or ten additional wells in the territory embraced in these leases. These now producing furnish about 110 barrels daily, or an income of say $1000 per day.

The Company own, in fee simple, the half-acre on which the mansion stands. This will be developed as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders. It is believed that the production of the well or wells which may be put upon this portion of the property will add largely to the income of the Company.

The Company have also purchased one-third interest in three and a half acres on Oil creek, near the McClintock farm, three miles north of the Reservation, and opposite the Egbert farm, where are the large wells of the neighborhood. On this property only one well has been completed, and is now producing 20 barrels daily, thus giving to the Company an income of 10 barrels clear. Another well is in progress and much room exists for others, which will soon be commenced.

The entire present income of the Company is, therefore, based upon 102 barrels per day, which, at $10, makes an annual revenue of $365,000.

At a recent meeting of the Corporation it was agreed to reject all the unproductive property granted in their franchise, except the valuable tract on Pit Hole creek of 210 acres and sanction therefor a working capital of $30,000; by which change the interests of the stockholders will be greatly subserved.

Since the purchase of the property and the publication of the Company's Prospectus, the increase in the yield of oil has nearly doubled. It cannot be doubted that few companies present so large an immediate profit; and with all the wells completed which are now in progress, it will compare favorably with the most successful of the organized companies. The parties engaged in the organization have aimed to give to the stockholders the largest possible inducement to take the stock—satisfied themselves, with the stockholders, to participate in those advantages certain to be produced—by bringing the price of stock as near as possible to the cost of the property.

From the "Commercial List and Price Current" of December 10, 1864.

"In these days of the Petroleum mania, when the public mind is bewildered and confused by the thousand and one new corporations seeking places in the market, and it is necessary to discriminate closely between the legitimate and the bogus companies it is all important to those desirous of trying their fortunes, that it should cease to know the men who are to manage their interests; and we are pleased to be able to state that the management of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company is, in point of respectability and security, second to that of no oil association in our community.

* * *

"When the *sifting time* comes for oil companies, and come it surely will, we predict that the shareholders of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company will have no reason to regret their investment, as will, we fear, be the case with too many."

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1864. 12-31-stuth3t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, December 31,
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE
OF
ANNIE D'ARCY,
ANNIE D'ARCY,
ANNIE D'ARCY,
ANNIE D'ARCY,
whose debut last evening was
MOST SUCCESSFUL.
MOST SUCCESSFUL.
MOST SUCCESSFUL.
MOST SUCCESSFUL.
She will appear upon this occasion as
PAULINE,
PAULINE,
in Bulwer's absorbing five act Play,
LADY OF LYONS,
LADY OF LYONS,
supported by
MR. F. MORDAUNT as CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
and the full strength of the
REGULAR COMPANY.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the truly laughable Farce,
THE ARTFUL DODGER.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, January 2, above
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
when, by particular request, the ever popular
THE OCTOROON,
will be presented.

MONDAY EVENING, January 2,
first appearance of the
WARREN COMEDY COMBINATION.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 31,
TWENTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when ALADDIN
will be presented for the last time positively.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
J. S. CLARKE. J. S. CLARKE.
Last night but six of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
CLARKE AS ASA TRENCHARD,
CLARKE AS TOBY TWINKLE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), December 31,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
Asa Trenchard.....J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
Toby Twinkle.....J. S. CLARKE
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
A NEW YEAR'S GALA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, December 31, the charming, young, and versatile actress
LUCILLE WESTERN,
for positively the last time, as
NANCY SYKES, NANCY SYKES,
in the celebrated play of Charles Dickens' picture of English life, entitled
OLIVER TWIST; OR, THE PARISH BOY'S PROGRESS.
To conclude with the comic Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
Seats may be secured at the Box Office from 9 till 3 o'clock.

EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
(Her Last Day in Philadelphia),
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
WILL APPEAR AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
GALA TIME AT THE CIRCUS DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK.
The great Sagacious Family, the Nicolo Troupe, Young Nicolo, Thirteen Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. T. King, Messrs. Young, Charles Reed, F. H. Bosster, Kennedy, Saunders, Dashaer, and the entire troupe of artists, equestrians, acrobats, gymnasts, horses, mules, ponies, &c., &c., will appear in an entirely new, grand, great, glorious, gratifying, grotesque, gorgeous, piquant project, peculiar, picturesque, prepossessing, pleasure-giving scenes of fascination, delight, astonishment, and joy, brimming the each matinee and evening performances into full play, and fully dispelling the spleen.
PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING during the Christmas week, commencing at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE, &c., &c., will be produced upon the stage on Tuesday evening, 27th instant.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $2 and $5, as to size and location. Get your tickets during the day at all times.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
MATINEE MUSICALE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT 3 P. M.
Tickets, at the door, Fifty Cents each. 12-30-smin

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique, Relief and Gold.
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